IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER

IN ASIA.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,923—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 9-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
12th Apl.	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	...
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10300
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
24th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
31st ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
21st ,,	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th ,,	INDIA	8000	.....	...
5th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
12th ,,	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
19th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th ,,	EGYPT	800	.....	...
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	12000
9th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
Australien	6385	Costa	9th April, 1913.
Caledonien	4129	Faivre	7th May, 1913.
Dumbea	5685	Aumeran	4th June, 1913.
"Ville de La Ciotat"	6378	Mages	2nd July, 1913.
Nera	5685	Cousiz	30th July, 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. ,,	891	743	405
To London (single) .. ,,	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. ,,	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI AND VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio ..	April 15, 1913
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	May 15, 1913
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio ..	June 15, 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 455 to 595	Rs. 359	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available for two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 515	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 990. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	4196	A. de Amezaga	Ap. 16, 1913

SALOON FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 65.

Subject to alterations for further particulars, apply to—

G. FERRERO,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. Agent.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupee ½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Re 1 per thousand.)

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Barjora	3164	Thurs. 10th April,	9 a.m.	† C. M.
Lhasa	2181	Friday 11th April	1 6 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Mon. 14th April,	11 a.m.	P.D. &C. M.

†Cutch Mandvie.
‡Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
*Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Barjora," 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 10th April, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S. S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 10th April, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3418	Thursday, 17th April.
†Pundua	3305	,, 1st May.
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 15th ,,
†Lindula	3358	,, 29th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 19th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
9th April, 1913.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913.
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	10th Ap.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	22nd ,,
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	5th May
Elysia	6368	J. Coverley ..	18th ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	5th June
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	15th ,,
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5th July.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	19th ,,
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	3rd Aug.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	17th ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	17th ,,
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	15th ,,
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	26th ,,
Elysia	6368	J. Coverley ..	11th Nov

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez ..	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said ..	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar ..	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool ..	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York ..	,, 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez ..	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and expreienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three or four berthed cabin amidships, for first class passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about
Umzumbi	5000	22nd April, 1913

Fares to Weymouth, Rs. 400 and Rs 440.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,00
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh.
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHEU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH.
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No. 45. Telephone No. 211.

CAPITAL (fully paid up) £8,000,000
SURPLUS £1,520,300

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON:—52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

BRANCHES at LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER and at all the principal towns of France and Madagascar; also at Bombay Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd.
UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, Ltd.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and letters of credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Main Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other Stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE.
Manager.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

Comparison of Quality is unnecessary as Noiseless Napier Quality is already an undisputed asset, but a wrong impression does exist about Noiseless Napier prices. We therefore cordially invite

COMPARISON OF PRICES OF NOISELESS NAPIER CARS.

15 h.p. 4-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Standard Chassis (8 feet 10 inch wheelbase) with Torpedo Body, Hood and Screen... Rs. 7,162-8-0
15 h.p. 4-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Standard Chassis (8 feet 10 inch wheelbase), including light "All-Purpose" body ... Rs. 9,000-0-0
15 h.p. 4-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis de Luxe with model de Luxe Landaulette, including detachable wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... ... Rs. 9,975-0-0
30 h.p. 6-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis with Torpedo body including Hood and Screen including detachable wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... ... Rs. 11,482-8-0
30 h.p. 6-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis Saloon body including detachable wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... ... Rs. 13,350-0-0
30 h.p. 6-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis Landaulette body, including wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... Rs. 13,050-0-0
38·4 h.p. 6 Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis with Torpedo Body, Hood and Double Screen, including detachable wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... ... Rs. 15,640-0-0
38·4 h.p. 6-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis and Landaulette body, including detachable wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... ... Rs. 17,025-0-0
59·9 h.p. 6-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis, Luxurious Torpedo body, detachable wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... ... Rs. 19,315-0-0
59·9 h.p. 6-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis, Luxurious Pullman body, detachable wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... ... Rs. 21,900-0-0

Lamps and horns to device extra.

To the above prices should be added Packing Charges, Insurance, Shipping Charges and Freight London, plus Customs Duty and Clearance Bombay.

PLEASE SEND FOR A CATALOGUE OF NAPIER CARS.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.

9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D. Sassoon & Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND., Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150	,, ,,	
Chester	125	,, ,,	
Devoe's	125	,, ,,	
Monkey	125	,, ,,	

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

RETAIL AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:

MESSRS. F. M. CHINOY & CO., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS | SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY | LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Rupees fifty per share free of Income Tax for the year ending 31st December, 1912, has been declared, and made payable on and after the 14th April, 1913, to Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on 12th April, 1913.

The Dividend warrants will be posted to the registered address of the Shareholders in due course.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 7th April, 1913.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Company will be prepared to EXCHANGE at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY, the 5th day of May, 1913, for every Certificate of the now existing Shares of Rs. 1,000 four new Certificates of Shares each of the value of Rs. 250. Shareholders are informed that the fee to be paid hereafter in respect of each Share on transfer has been fixed by the Directors at four annas.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 7th April, 1913.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT STATE RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

TENDER FOR PERMANENT WAY FASTENINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed Tenders will be received at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Mysore States Railway, Construction Department, Bangalore, up to noon on the 15th May, 1913, for permanent way fastenings, required in connection with the Bangalore-Chickballapur Light Railway, Gauge 2'-6".

2. The requirements are approximately as under :—

	Quantity required No.	
Fish blots, nuts and washers for use with second hand M. G. 41 1-4 lbs. rails ...	55,000	(Weighing about 21'48 tons.)
Dog spikes for the above rails on Wooden Sleepers	275,000	(Weighing about 65'06 tons.)

3. The materials should all be supplied as soon as possible and early delivery will be taken into consideration when Tenders are being considered. Conditions of Contract and Drawings can be had from the office of the Engineer-in-Chief.

4. Each Tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or Government Promissory Notes, as earnest-money, and be superscribed "Tender for Fastenings for Rails," in default of which the Tender will not be considered.

5. The final acceptance of any Tender will rest with the Engineer-in-Chief, who reserves to himself the right to accept a Tender in whole or in part. He does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason whatever for rejection.

E. A. S. BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.
Mysore State Railway, Construction Dept.,
Bangalore, 3rd April, 1913.

WHEREAS MAHARAJ BAHADUR SINGH, son of late RAI DHANPAT SINGH BAHADUR of Balucher in district Murshidabad, has brought a Civil Suit No. 288 of 1912, in the Court of the Special Sub-Judge of Hazaribagh styling himself, as general Manager of the Jain Sitambri Sect in behalf of the said Sitambri Sect of Jains against 1. Seth Manik Chund of Bombay 2. Seth Hira Chund of Sholapore 3. Harsukh Das Seth of Hazaribagh, 4. B. Karam Chund of Arrah, 5. Babu Gulab Chund of Chapra, 6. Parikh Chuni Lal of Borsad Gujrat, 7. Jai Kumar Jor of Akola, Ahmednagar, 8. Bhattarak Satyandra Bhusan of Ura in Jhansi, 9. Dayabhai, at present of Madhuban district Hazaribagh, 10. Dhanu Lall, of Calcutta, and 11. Parmesti Das of Calcutta, for having it declared that the defendants as also the whole Digambri Sect have no right to worship in the temples on the Paresnath Hill in Gadi Palgunj Sub-District Giridih, district Hazaribagh, without permission of the Sitambri Sect of Jains, and in a mode approved by them and that they cannot occupy the Dharamsalas on the said Hill without similar permission.

That an order be passed directing the correction of the entry made in the Khas Khatian of Khewat, No. 7, accordingly and whereas the said Plaintiff has put in petitions for permission of the Court under order, No. 1, rule 8 of Act V of 1908, India Council, which is cited as Civil Procedure Code of 1908, to himself on behalf of the whole Sitambri Sect of Jains, and also for permission that the said defendants be sued on behalf of the whole Digambri Sect of Jains, it is hereby notified that the said Sitambri and the Digambri Sects of Jains of the institution of the said suit and that any member or members of the said Sects of Jains so willing may apply to the said Court to be made parties to the said suit.

B. S. SEN,
Spl Sub-Judge, Hazaribagh.
Dated Hazaribagh, the 25th March, 1913.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants Diary Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette." Ld.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 8th April, 1913.

THE GOLD MOHUR MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Gold Mohur Mills, Limited, will be held on WEDNESDAY the 16th April, 1913, at 3-0 P. M., Standard Time, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 49-51, Apollo Street, Fort, to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To adopt Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made upto 31st December, 1912.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To electa Director in place of Mr. Sorabji C. Sett, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. James H. Latimer as a Director.

5TH.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

6TH.—To transact such other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th to 29th April, 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
TULLOCKCHUND & SHAPOORJI,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1913.

N. B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after THURSDAY, the 1st May 1913, to those shareholders, whose names appear on the Register on the 16th day of April, 1913, on production of Share Certificates.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
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WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg, Sir?" sounds too business like.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE OF Landed Property at Chinch Bunder, First Row, advertised to take place TO-DAY is POSTPONED until further Notice.

AUCTION SALE of Hemp, damaged by Fire and Water. TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at "Akbar Press," near the Carnac Bridge, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned :—

A large number of bales and a large quantity of loose hemp, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 thorough-bred waler gelding, age 10 years, has hunted with Poona and Bombay hounds, trained charger and very fast.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 9th April, 1913.

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Musical Burlesque Drama in One Act by Sir Mark Anton.
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BEAR HUNT ROMANCE.
TWO SIDESPLITTING COMICS
THE DEVIL'S GROTTO.
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Special Engagement of the Master MAGICIAN
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In an entire New Programme of Mystical Illusions and Wonders
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PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
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Every scene, including interiors, was made in Ireland and in the exact location described in the original play.
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1. Bonza, T. B. BAY AUSTRALIAN, gelding, aged, heavy-weight, light mouth, comfortable hack, sure-footed across country, Magnificent jumper, has won prizes in the Mhow Horse Show and is also broken to single harness. Rs. 500.

2. A team of BROWN ENGLISH HORSES, 6 off, thoroughbred hackneys, thoroughly broken as a team, Tandom, pair and single harness. Had been in use during the Viceregal visit too. Arrived from England in June, 1911. Perfectly sound. Priced low as the horses are overstocked. Rs. 6,000.

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5. A fashionable NEW CAPE CART, by Steuart and Co., painted dark blue; very little used; bought only last year. Rs. 600.

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To H. H. The Maharaja of Dhar,
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FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME BROUGHAM, nearly new with Rubber Tyres, everything in order; also a thorough bred WALER. Owner going home; a reasonable price will be accepted. Apply Box No. 920, care of this Paper.

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WANTED.—A EUROPEAN STEWARDESS for S. S. "CITY OF BENARES," to join at Karachi on 20th instant or earlier, for passage home only. Apply to—
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Home Street, Bombay.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, TRAVELLERS, for securing orders in ABSORBENT COTTON WOOL—SALHAN-BRAND and SAL-COCK-BRAND. Must be well introduced by HOSPITALS. Salary, Allowance and Commission will be given. Applications must be accompanied with full particulars regarding experience and turn over obtained for other parties. Apply to Box 560, care of this paper.

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WANTED to advance immediately Rs. 30 to 40 thousand on property, reasonable interest, brokers need not apply, write to Box No. 923, care of this Paper.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Den of Airlie 3735 tons Capt J Thomson arrived in harbour on Monday from Newport 13th March with a cargo of sleepers.

The Japan Mail Steamship Cos steamer Bombay Maru 3498 tons Capt T. Tozawa arrived in harbour on Monday from Kobe with a general cargo.

The B I S N Cos steamer Pentakota 2269 tons Capt W P Stewart arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban 21st March with a cargo of coal and passengers.

The City Line steamer City of Benares 4476 tons Capt R S Miller will sail to day for Liverpool via Karachi with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S N Cos steamer Nawab 1011 tons Capt H E Koss sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ball st.

The steamer Cape Ortegal 3135 tons Capt A McDonald will sail to day for Kobe etc with a general cargo.

The Austrian Lloyds S N Cos steamer Persia 3779 tons Capt Bartole will sail to day for Kobe etc with a general cargo.

The Messageries Maritimes Cos steamer Australien, 3543 tons Capt T Costa arrived in harbour yesterday from Noumea 2nd March with a general cargo and passengers. She will sail to day for Marseilles with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

The steamer Dulwich, 2115 tons Capt B Cobb arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The B I S N Cos steamer Virawa 2176 tons Capt H F Owen arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer....Capt R A Nugento ..... R N Flagship
H M S Philomel.....Comdr Ballard ..... R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr Geo J Todd ..... Spl Ser St
R. I. M. S. Dufferin.....Comdr La Touche..... R I Marine
R I M S Minto.....Lieut G H Finnis..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—APRIL 8

Abydos .....1939 Daber ..... Bo A Line Co
Angus .....2321 Dokus..... T M & Co
Aviemoor.....2782 Kosfod ..... T Jewandas
Australien .....3543 Costa..... M M & Co
Banca .....3794 Potter ..... P & O Co
Bekhergen .....2147 Haul ..... T M & Co
Coottham .....3875 Widdess..... W & A G Co
Clan Macpher ...3224 Day ..... W & A G Co
Cape Ortegal.....3136 McDonald.....29-3..... Kobe...T M & Co
Crossby Hall ...2593 McMillan.....L'pool ..... K N & Co
Delta .....4780 Mattin...23-4 ..... P & O Co
Penofairlie.....3735 Thomson ..... Dulwich .....2115 Cobb .....
Elsa .....2304 Warsoe..... T M & Co
Faris.....737 Coates ...Arab Steamers
Huntsman .....4827 Goldman .....T M & Co
Kasara.....504 King ..... M M & Co
Kola.....510 Elton..... M M & Co
Mombassa.....2787 Lacock ..... M M & Co
Marmaris.....Comdr Muhlis ..... Turkish G Boat
Noor-el-Bahr.....212 Mahomed ..... Nacoda
Nawab.....2041 Koss..... T M & Co
Okara.....3439 Hirst..... M M & Co
Ocaca.....2132 Barstram .....T M & Co
Ormsay.....2415 Borthwick...T M & Co
Pentaka .....2209 Stewart..... M M & Co
Shah Jehan.....698 Nacoda ..... Nacoda
Urlana.....3383 Wilson ..... M M & Co
Umzumbi .....2138 Robertson...W & A G & Co
Virawa .....2176 Owen..... M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—APRIL 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Semiramis	2552	Pavissich		16-4	A L S N Co
B Hidalgo	2730	Harbord		Hull...18 4	J Finlay & Co
C and R Moltke'els	3034	Schrieder		10-4	Karachi W & A G & Co
D & E Chantala	4919	Diamond		M M & Co	
F Islanda	3360	Maclean		M M & Co	
G St George	2673	Francis		W & A G & Co	
H Fraesident	2037	Schutt	Durban	17-4	A Strangeways Co
K Bombay Maru	3398	Tozawa		N Y Kaisha	
N Shirley	2192	Stone		T M & Co	
O Moshtari	1817	Hughes		12-4	T Morrison & Co
P Ostmark	4399	Peter	Karachi	14-4	W & A G & Co
Q Rahmani	1873	Hughes	Jeddah	12-4	T Morrison & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sardegna .....3525 Albert ..... R Line.
2 Circassia.....4315 Osborne ..... L'pool..... W & A G & Co
4 Mantank Point...3079 Cree... W & A G & Co
7 Clan Colquhoun...3760 Young ...J Finlay & Co
7 Naderi...1168 Geddie ..Aden...T M & Co
8 Persia.....3779 Bartole..Japan...9-4... A L S N Co
9 City of Benares ..4476 Muller ...L'pool... 9-4...K N & Co
10&11 Et Errant.....4779 Jones ...Hull..... K N & Co
12&13 China .....4160 Tocque...China 9 4 P & O Co
16 Dunrobin 2319 Carr Hamburg 8-4 T M & Co
P & O Dock
Rio Sado.....Ortego .....Port Gunboat H W P D
Mahamedi .....549 Ahmed .....Bo S N Co
Ponani.....552 Valji .....Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
7	Denofairlie	Thomson	Newport Mar13
	Bombay Maru	Tozawa	Kobe Mar 7
8	Dulwich	Cobb	Calcutta Mar26
	Pentakota	Stewart	Durban Mar 21
	Virawa	Owen	M'mein Mar 24
	Australien	Costa	Noumea Mar20

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	Beme	Younger	Rangoon.
	Nawab	Koss	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Persia, Bartole for Kobe etc.
" Cape Ortegal, McDonald for Kobe etc.
" Australien, Costa for Marseilles.
" City of Benares, Miller for Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Pentakota for Durban.
" Bombay Maru for Kobe, etc.
" Elson for Liverpool, etc.
" Umzumbi for Liverpool, etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The steamer Clan Sutherland arrived in London on the evening of the 6th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Sparta, left Liverpool outward bound on the morning of the 5th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Athens, arrived at Marseilles homeward bound on the morning of the 5th instant.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Docks sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	April		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.....	9	m	0	20	27	4
			1	2 a	28	0
Thurs	10	m	0	48	26	11
			1	38 a	27	8
Fri.....	11	m	1	19	26	5
			2	19 a	27	2
Sat.....	12	m	1	54	25	9
			3	9 a	24	5
Sun	13	m	2	39	25	0
			4	11 a	25	10

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	April		h.	m.	ft.	in
Wed	9	m	6	23	15	5
			6	51 a	18	6
Thurs....	10	m	6	55	15	5
			7	22 a	19	3
Fri	11	m	7	24	15	8
			7	57 a	20	0
Sat	12	m	8	0	16	2
			8	41 a	20	10
Sun	13	m	8	50	16	11
			9	57 a	21	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

April	Sunrise.	Sunset.
9 (Wed)	do 6h. 27m.	do 6h. 54m
10 (Thurs)	do 6h. 26m.	do 6h. 55m
11 (Friday)	do 6h 25m.	do 6h. 55m
12 (Satur)	do 6h. 24m.	do 6h. 55m
13 (Sun)	do 6h. 24m.	do 6h. 55m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, April 13th 11h. 9·2m. a.m. Full Moon, 21st, 3h. 2·7m. a. m. Last Quarter, 28th 11h. 39·2m. a.m. New Moon, May 6th, 1h. 54·3m p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The Cowen Costume Comedy Company are to delight us for a few days longer at the Excelsior, where they are to perform at the 6-30 and 10 o'clock shows. It is not necessary to speak of the excellent programme of mirth and music submitted by the company, for every body knows that the name of these performers on the programme ensure a happy evening. Their programme is an extensive and varied one, and contains numbers which are seldom equalled in Bombay. There is also an excellent picture programme at the Excelsior, which well sustains its reputation for giving nothing but the best. On Friday, Captain McLaglen will present the finals of the Jiu-Jitsu tournament, and the prizes will be distributed on that evening.

A SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

EUROPEAN SURGEON INJURED.

Mr. Herman Frank Otto, I. S. M. D., a European Assistant Surgeon, aged 34, residing at No. 5 Sergeant House, Apollobunder, went to Thana on Sunday for a shoot. He carried a 420-bore Winchester repeating rifle fully cocked. While climbing a hill his foot slipped and he fell and the gun went off, the bullet grazing his thumb and wrist. The wound was bound up by a doctor in Thana, and Mr. Otto is now under treatment in the European General Hospital in Bombay.

THELMA stands for all that is good in perfume, Delightful odor, permanence, and delicacy. No wonder THELMA is so popular A trial of it will convince you.—MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SHIPWAY.—At 13, Elgin Road, Allahabad, on the 5th April, to Mr. and Mrs. Shipway, a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Millowners Association, Annual General Meeting, 5 p. m.
Bombay University Senate Meeting, 5-45 p. m.
Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, 4-10 p. m.
Wilson Philological Lecture 5-45 p. m.
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Annual General Meeting, Oriental Building, 4 p. m.
Phœnix Mills, Oriental General Meeting, 49-51, Apollo-street, 2-30 p. m.
Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Tamarind-lane, 3-10 p. m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament : Lusitanians vs. Mahomedans, Gymkhana Ground, 5-40 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana vs. Institute Luso Indiana, Oval, 5-40 p. m.
Unveiling of the late Mr. Justice Ranade's Statue, Cooperage, by Hon. Mr. C. H A. Hill, 6 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.

Maxim :—Beware of speaking much, for error in what you say is as harmful as when you are right it is profitable.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Maloja," with the outward Mails, of the 28th ultimo, left Aden, at 4 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O Co.'s mail steamer "Moldavia" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20

The Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) leaves Victoria Terminus, 15 minutes ealier, from the 1st March.

Postal Express for Punjab ...	*
do do for Calcutta ...	*
do do for Madras ...	*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT CHOWPATTY.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. Lowther and Officers, 95th Russell's Infantry, the Band will play the following selection of music at Chowpatty under the direction of the Bandmaster, Mr. E. R. Fakirchand from 6-15 p.m. to 8-15 p.m. this evening —

March.....Viva la Jota .....Marquina
Overture ...Bauer and Dichter..Suppe
Waltz .....Tout-Baris .....Waldtenfel
Selection ...The Cingalee .....Monckton
Idyll .....The Glow Worm ...Lincke
Two Step ...Everybody's doing it now..... Berlin
Selection ...Breezes from the South ..... Myddleton
Dance .....Mediaeval ..... Clendon

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and Officers the Band of the Sherwood Foresters under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewrall, Bandmaster, will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March.....Steadfast & True .....Teike
Overture...The Bohemian Girl.....Balfe
Selection (of) .....Pellissiers Songs .....Finck
Valse (from) ...The Eternal Waltz .....Fall
Country Suite ...Woodland Pictures ..... Fletcher
a In the Hayfields
b An old World Garden
c The Bean Feast
Melodies (from)...The Waltz Dream.....Strauss
Xylophone Solo ...La Juana .....Howgill (Soloist Corp. C. Bradley)
Two-Step..Will the Whistler .....Neat

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., this evening :—

March.....Florentiner .....J Fucik
Clarionet Solo .....Concert Arie .....Bergson
a Melodie ...Un peu d'Amour ..Lao Silesu
b Dance.....The Argentine Tango .....Rubens
Grand Selection.....Maritana .....Wallace
Valse .....The Sunshine Girl..Rubens
Selection ...Our Miss Gibbs ...Monckton
Two Step ...Ma Dusky Maid ...Vere Smith

POLICE NOTICE.—Dogs, books, chairs, keys, caps, hats, bedding, turbans, handbags, umbrellas, labour-cart badges, and plates have been taken charge and awaits owners.

PRESIDENT OF THE CORPORATION.—Mr. Shapurji Sorabji Mistri, writes to tell us that he did not abstain from voting, as reported, at the election of a president of the Municipal Corporation. The fact is that on account of an unfortunate mistake, his vote which had been intended for Mr. Joseph Baptista could not be accepted.

THE FATMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of March 1913 the total number of patients that we re treated in this dispensary was 10,466 of whom 4,370 were males, 3,752 females and 2,344 children. The average daily attendance was 337.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s. s. "Katanga" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Wednesday the 9th April.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission pre Messageries Maritimes s. s. "Australien" will be made np at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 8 a.m. on Wednesday 9th April. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer. 3 Parcel mail for France closes at the same hour.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD, BOMBAY.—Under the auspices of the Students Brotherhood the well-known speaker Mr. F. T. Brooks, an Englishman, who has lived practically the life of an Indian, will deliver a course of two public addresses in the hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, at 6-30 p.m., on Thursday and Friday this week, on the following subjects:—Thursday, 10th instant, "Tennyson, the wonder of his Life ;" Friday, 11th instant, "Tennyson, the secret President of his Poems." The lectures are open to public but front seats will be reserved for members of the Brotherhood. It is expected that the Rev. Dr. Scott will preside at one of the lectures.

THE LADIES CORNER.

SPRING FASHIONS.

The sunshades this season, writes a London lady, follow the lead of all other fashions—that is to say, they can be practically of any material, shape, or size desired. There are round, square, oblong, dome, pyramid, and the flat Japanese shape, and the coverings are of delicate painted chiffon, plain and spotted net, broderie, Anglaise, lace, plain and figured silk, moire, brocade, velvet broche, and plain velvet, and to give still more variety any two or three of these materials may be used together. The handles, generally very tall and slender, may be of carved wood or plain, with jewelled or fancy tops. The pretty grey Japanese wood is a great favourite, and so also is the ordinary bamboo. Later on, in the summer, we are promised some wonderful designs in still more wonderful colour mixtures, but for the time being we are content with moderately subdued examples.

For actual wear at the moment the question of evening frocks is uppermost, and never were they more entirely beautiful and artistic. Sash and scarf draperies are being used in a variety of original ways, and sleeves are most picturesque. A beautiful and entirely simple evening frock of forget me-not blue crepe-de-chine a material, by the way, that is being very much used again just now) showed two new features. One was the long slashed sleeve and the other was an original sash drapery. The corsage was of blue union over cream lace, and was cut in one with the long sleeve. All down the outer side of the arm, from just below the shoulder to the wrist, came slashings of cream spotted net, the union being caught across at intervals with crystal buttons. It was a most charming sleeve, but before adopting it take a long look in the glass to be sure that your arm is sufficiently slender, or you will be very disappointed with the result. It is obvious that such a sleeve must add to the apparent size of the arm, so let those with much developed biceps take heed.

To come to the second point—the sash drapery. This was of primrose yellow charmeuse, and was edged with a long fringe of crystal beads. The sash was very long and very wide. One end was slipped under the waistbelt and left to hang down the front, and the underpiece was then draped in soft loose folds knee length round the left side and back of the frock, and then thrown gracefully over the right arm, with the end hanging almost to the feet. The effect was delightful, but again I must utter a warning—only a tall, slim, and graceful woman can wear such a scarf becomingly.

This scarf idea is capable of almost infinite variety of treatment. Quite a novel idea is exploited by Miss Alice Crawford in the new play, "Bought and Paid For," at the New Theatre. With a wonderful evening gown of emerald-green charmeuse and gold lace a long floating scarf of green union gives the finishing touch of originality. One corner of the scarf is caught on to the low decolletage at the left side, the scarf being then taken over the shoulder and allowed to float in full flowing folds at the back before the other end is attached by a ring to the little finger of the right hand. With every action of the arm the floating draperies move in unison, making one think of the gossamer wings of some graceful fairy.

A new and attractive way of catching up the skirt draperies by means of a narrow sash is shown in another of Miss Crawford's frocks. This dress is of a lovely shade of deep amethyst charmeuse, and has a waistbelt of saxe-blue satin. The belt goes tightly round the waist, finishing at the left side with a long, flat loop, and the skirt is caught up slightly in front and attached to the loop. This gives a very pretty, graceful effect, besides showing off the pretty jewelled shoe. In the same play there is a perfectly glorious Paquin cloak that will be the envy of every woman who sees it. It is only on the stage for a few minutes, but that is quite long enough to see its beauty. Miss Alexandra Carlisle wears this desirable cloak in the third act. It is of black chiffon velvet, slightly draped and fastened at the left side with tassels. The sleeves are cut in one with the cloak, and trimmed with tassels. An original note is shown in the high collar of ruched white tulle, edged with white marabout. That is all—except the lining, which is of yellow liberty satin. It is so simple that a mere description utterly fails to represent its beauties adequately—it must be seen to be appreciated.

DUNCAN-ROAD STABBING CASE.

The woman Mongibai, who was reported in our Monday's issue to have been taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital with serious knife wounds alleged to have been inflicted by one Shamji Inderji, died yesterday morning at the hospital.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 7th April to 6 a.m. on the 8th April :—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total.....	23	20
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		114

DEPARTURES.

PER S. S. "AUSTRALIEN"

The following passengers will proceed to Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer "Australien" to-day from Victoria Dock, Shed No. 3. The medical examination of the passengers will take place at 9 a. m. sharp on Wednesday at the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 3. Native servants, ayahs and all deck passengers must be present at the Disinfecting Station opposite the Prince's Dock, with all their baggage for disinfection at 7 a. m. sharp on Wednesday :—

Mr Ch Adiga
Mrs L S Ahmed Khan
Mr G Ahmeyda
Mr J Q Alexander
Mr Asaf Ali
Mr Amor Riahi
Mr R S Anderson
Mr H O Barnard
Lieut Barrington
Mr Barton
Mr Batheja H K
Miss L C Bernard
Miss M D Bernard
E H
Mr Bruguiere
Mr and Mrs Burgess
L J
Mr and Mrs Boris
Mr Bau
Mr B Biswas
Mr Cameron D J
Mrs Campbell Williams
Rev Cannon Durrant
Mr and Mrs Chamier
Miss Chamier
Lieut G O de L Channer
Mr C Chhoie M B
Mr Cooper N H
Mr and Mrs Copemad
Mr R A Crummay
Lieut Cunningham
Mr and Mrs, Cotton and 2 children A
Mrs Concha and 2 children
Mr. and Mrs P D T Carvellho
Mr Chopra
Mr. and Mrs S H Dagg
Col Daily
Mr K B Dastur
Mr Datta
Mr Davurgne
Lieut Douglas
Mrs Douillard
Mrs Ducat
Lieut H S Farebrother
Mr and Mrs Fonseca L M
Misses Fonseca N and F M
Mr. and Mrs J Karpelless
Misses Karpeless
Mr B C N Kennedy
Mr and Mrs Kissel and 4 children and nurse
Mr Kulkarni D K
Mr Kumwar S Sinha
Dr D P Karaka
Mr. Kaikhusroo
Mrs N A Kharas and 2 children
Mrs Lang F C
Lieut C W L Lane
Miss Larkin
Mr and Mrs Laurie K P
Rev and Mrs. Lewis E C
Mr. Liger
Rev and Mrs. Lienk and infant
Mr Lischke
Mr Larken
Lieut Liston
Major and Mrs Mc Conaghey, Child and nurse
Capt E C McCulloch
Sister Mary
Mr May J B
Mrs Mayer
Mr Manchersha R Vakil
Lieut Col W R Morton
Miss C A Mould
Mrs Madon W M
Mr. H Mayer
Mr. P M Nanawati
Mr V N Nanyoshi
Mr Nawani R B
Mr de Nequeira Nazareth
Mr and Mrs Oram and Children
Mr E H Orans.
Mr. Peach, Astoas W H
Mr Papa J E
Mr Parey Lal
Mrs Prefol
Mrs Power and 2 children
Mr T J Pitre
Miss Robinson
Master Aug Fonseca
Mr. F Fountain
Mr Alb Fonseca
Lieut Forbes
Mr E H Forsyth
Mr S Frankel and child
Col. M K Foss
Col Gray P E.
Mr Greenaway J P
Mr Gupti
Mr Gimi K M
Mr H D Girdwood
Capt and Mrs R G Goodfellow and child
Mr R Gupte
Mr A P Giles
Mr Gloria
Mr W Holgate
Mr Heseltine
Lieut S W Howard
Mrs Haslehud
Mr. Hewson F S
Mr Hemingway
Mrs B Hardie
Mr G R Harris
Mrs Hockley M
Mrs Hewson and child F H
Mrs Hargrave and 4 children
Mrs. H Hunt
Mr and Mrs F Hall
Misses D and E F H Hall
Mr. I C Hardie
Mr Hargrave
Mr Hainworth F V
Mr Hiralal Sampchand
Lieut Hooper
Mr Hirachand
Mr. Hyrapiet J
Mr Holiday
Mrs Irvine,
Mrs G Jablin and 3 children
Mrs Jackson
Mr and Mrs 'Jairrodin Khan
Mr A Johnson
Mrs Jourdain and child
Mr and Mrs JoseDas Luiz Brito Queiroga of and daughter
Mrs Ricketts and child
Lieutenant U S Regnat
Mr and Mrs Roberts
Dr Roux
Mrs Ratcliffe
Miss Ratcliffe
Masters Ratcliffe
Dr R P Ratnakar
Mr and Mrs Ridcar and child
Dr J Robinson
Mrs Rolland
Miss Rolland
Mrs D M Smith
Mrs Stanyon and 3 children
Mr and Mrs Scholmann and 5 children and nurse
Mr R E Sutna
Mr Shiveshankar
Capt and Mrs Secquer and 2 children and nurse
Major Smith
Mr and Mrs Sheppard
Miss Sheppard
Lieut Shakeshaft
Mr H Show
Mr J Sullivan
Mrs Shaw
Mr Sahgal
Mr Saxton
Mr E I D Smithson
Rev and Mrs C Shaw
Mr J T Sheffield
Mr Teasdale
Mr Tibetts
Lieut P T L Tompson
Lieut Thompson
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Vidry
Mrs Van Argay
Mrs Vacha and baby
Mr. P Watson
Mr A Williams
Capt D G Wrangham
Mr Wolff
Mrs. E Y Watson
Major A M Weir
Mr Western
Lieut Wright

The following through passengers from Australia are also proceeding by the s. s. "Australien" :—

Mrs. Hugoniot
Dr and Mrs Berros and 2 children
Mrs de Lambert
Mrs Pigeonneau
Mr and Miss J Pigeonneau
Mr and Mrs Clement and daughter
Mr and Mrs Bollet
Mrs Godart
Mr and Mrs Chauve and 3 children
Mr and Mrs Lavigne and 2 children
Mr. Josset
Mr and Mrs France and 2 children
Mr and Mrs de Balzac
Mr and Mrs Henderson and 1 child
Mr Joindreau
Mr and Mrs Thierbaut
Mr Pietzch
Mr Wilson
Mrs Sabelberg
Mr Thos H Meier
Mrs E Meier
Mr Abdula Khan
Mrs Isnard
Miss Bavosho
Mrs Paureau and daughter
Mr and Mrs Coz and daughter
Mr and Mrs Abdah and daughter
Mr Lazard 2
Mr L Espagne 1
Miss L Espagne
Mr and Mrs Leloir
Mr Isnard and 2 children
Mr and Mrs Baudet
Mr and Mrs Valentini and 3 children
Mr and Mrs Pignoux and 4 children
Mr J Giraudet
Mr and MrsGillarde and 3 children
Mr Hainwright
Mr and Mrs Ducounso and 3 children
Mr Andreau

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "SCINDIA," April 10.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Scindia," is due to arrive here on the morning of the 10th instant, with the following passengers :—

Mr. G. K. Darling
Lt. B. Gordon
Lt. C. G. Hallett
Capt. A. H. Harden
Lt. H.M.K. Moilliet
Miss Vanneck
Miss A. Vanneck
Lt. E. C. Withers

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

A Ceylon correspondent says that the Maluratta Elk hounds have been giving visitors good sport in the Nuwara Eliya forests. The Nuwara Eliya Polo Club has been revived by some Colombo players, who have succeeded in interesting some up country residents in the game.

Our Bhownagar correspondent writes :—The prompt despatch of a detachment of Imperial Lancers from Bhownagar to the scene of the recent dacoity has so far thwarted the aim of the dacoits for further depredations, and they have made themselves scarce. A police party has come to strengthen the Gaekwar police force in the Baroda villages such as Bhownagar and others. The Agency department has also taken similar precautions in the vicinity of Dhasa.

From the last administration report of the Punjab, it appears that there are now 107 municipalities and 104 notified areas in the province. In 74 towns the committee is appointed partly by election and partly by nomination, in 32 by nomination only, while in Kasumpti (Simla), the Deputy Commissioner administers the funds. In notified areas, there are no elected members of the committees. The total number of members is in municipalities 1,224 and in notified areas 489.

Several excellent plans have been sent in for the club house of the Royal Calcutta Golf Club to be built on the new course at Tollygunge. It is intended to make the new club house commodious and up-to-date, special care being taken to provide for spacious dressing rooms. The club house will also include ladies' quarters. The plans sent in were considered by the committee a few days ago and eventually it was decided to recommend that submitted by Messrs. Mackintosh Burn and Co. for adoption at a general meeting of members of the club.

From the last Punjab Census, it appears that the vagrant population in the province includes large elements like the religious mendicants, which form no part of vagrant or gipsy tribes. Moreover the latter are not always criminal, nor, on the other hand, are the criminal tribes always vagrant. Thus the vagrant tribes comprise the Ods, the Beldars and the Changars, all of whom are nayvies and non-criminal. Other vagrants are the Bawarias on the middle Sutlej, the Aheris and Thoris of the eastern districts on the Rajputana border, who are hunters, and the Uhabel, Kehal and Mor tribes of the lower Indus Valley, who are fishermen. These, with the exception of the Bawarias, may also be regarded as in the main non-criminal.

Mr. George Rourke, late partner of Messrs. Harmann and Co., gun-makers, of Dhurumtolla-street, Calcutta, who died at Chandernagore, on the 3rd instant, was brought to Calcutta and cremated in the Municipal Crematorium, at the back of the Lower Circular Road Cemetery. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Homer P. Wark, of the Methodist Church. After the conclusion of the service, the remains of the deceased, which were enclosed in a solid oak coffin, were placed in the furnace and, it is said, that a complete calcination took place within fifteen minutes. The Crematorium was founded by the Calcutta Municipality at the request of a certain section of Europeans some six years ago, and there have been some forty cases of cremation of Europeans during that period.

A correspondent writes to the "Englishman":—Kumars are now as plentiful as blackberries. It was not so during the time of Lord Curzon. From the Bengal Civil List we find that the only person who is entitled to use this prefix is Kumar Dinendra Narain Roy. The prevailing practice, in this country, is to call the son of a titled Raja, Kumar. He cannot claim to be called Rajkumar. But the grandson has to forego that distinction. Neither he nor the great grandson of a titled Raja can claim to be addressed as Kumar. I hope now that the attention of the responsible authorities has been drawn to this matter; in future, no such mistakes will be committed. I do not know if the attention of Government has been sufficiently drawn to the greater evil the growing practice of addressing certain zemindars with a territorial distinction.

The annual report of the Advisory Committee for the Tropical Diseases Research Fund draws a pathetic picture of the trials of over-worked scientists, who labour for the good of the people, east of Suez. It says :—These experiments consume much time and patience, are very fruitful of disappointments, especially in the preliminary stage of obtaining known infective fleas. Frequently none of the fleas taken from the breeding cage turn out to be infective, or when an infection has been produced the flea that produced it cannot be found ; or when the flea has been recovered and placed in its test tube it dies incontinently; or when, put on a clean rat it refuses to feed. . . The position may be summed up at present by saying that we still believe that the trypanosome passes into the rat through the proboscis of the flea although we have not as yet succeeded in proving this satisfactorily, but are in hopes of being able to do so. We should now like to know what the fleas think about it !

A story has recently published in the English papers of India of a villager of Pimpalgaon, near Poona, being attacked by a bear. A correspondent now writes to the Deaccan Herld :—"I write to point out that it was not a bear but a wild boar that attacked a man on the banks of the Mula Mutha. I and a couple of friends having heard that some men had been attacked and severely injured by a large wild boar in a sugarcane field near Pimpalgaon, a village in the Bhimthadi Taluka of the Poona district, decided on visiting the place to shoot the boar. We arrived at the scene of accident and learnt that the beast had been killed single-handed by a man of the Mali caste a couple of days previously ! In the afternoon he went down to the banks of the river to wash his clothes, and, as is usually the habit with men of his caste, took his hatchet with him which he placed on the ground alongside. The noise of washing apparently disturbed the boar who was having his afternoon siesta in some thickets near by and it made for him. He stated that the boar walked up to him when he gripped it by the mouth with his left hand and with his right drove the hatchet into the right side. He was then knocked over and in the death struggle which ensued received severe injuries to both his thigh, forearm, right upper arm, and left index finger. Not withstanding his injuries he succeeded in killing the boar. According to the measurements given by him the boar was about 3 1-2 feet in height and 6 feet in length. We tried to persuade him to go to the Sassoon Hospital for treatment but without avail.

MOTHER AND HER THREE CHILDREN CURED OF ECZEMA

By Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Lost All Their Hair. Tried Everything. Have Beautiful Hair Now.

"My little girl is three and a half years of age and her head was covered with sores. I tried a sample of Cuticura Ointment and I could see that there was a great improvement so I got one box of Cuticura Ointment and it healed all the sores. Now her head is nice and healthy. I have tried many ointments but none did any good but Cuticura Ointment. My other two little children also suffered very much. Their trouble began in little blisters and then the blisters began to discharge, and they were a pitiful sight with the eczema.

"I had to stay up all night with them to keep them from scratching. I also suffered the same trouble. We lost all our hair. It came off in big patches. After using the Cuticura Soap and Ointment I could see that there was a great change, so I got another tin and it cured all of us. Now they have beautiful golden hair. It was enough to break a woman's heart to see them suffering and trying everything, but none would do the work but Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) Mrs. Laura M. Williams, Aber Crossing, Aber, near Bangor, N. Wales, July 17, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on skin and hair, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

DALES GOLD MEDAL DUBBIN

MAKES WATER RUN OFF BOOTS, SADDLES, AND HARNESS LIKE RAIN OFF A DUCK'S BACK.
SOFTENS, PRESERVES AND PUTS NEW LIFE INTO LEATHER.
EXHIBITION HONOUR AWARDS. SOLD IN TINS EVERYWHERE.
Sole Proprietors—DUNSTABLE, ENGLAND.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition, and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

KAMINIA OIL

Nour

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, April 7. BOMBAY, APRIL 8.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	71 3-16		1-16
3 do. Rentes.	86 1-2		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	99 1-4	unchgd	
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	63 3-4	1-16	
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 3-16	3-8	
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 3-8	5-16	
Bar Silver in New York	59	3-4	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·25	unchgd	
do. do. at Berlin.	20·47		1-2
do. do. New York	4·87		1-3
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight...	4 3-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 5-8	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 5-8	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	3 3-8	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3 5-8		1-4

Bar Gold. ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 27-32 unchgd.
Closing tone of silver—Rise caused by China bear covering.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Quiet. Steady.
Futures Quiet.
Manchester Firm with a fair demand
Total Sales ... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for
Export ... 800 "
Imports ... 9,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·99—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown... 10·15 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

April-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6 68 —04	6 68 —04	6 65 —04	6·59 —05
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
6·48 —04	6·32 —05	6·23 —05	
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
6·19 —05	6·18 —05	6·17	

New York 11 a.m., May. 12·37 July 12·04.
New York official Noon call May 12·00 July 12·04.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 12·41 July 12·31

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 27,000
" Receipts at " last year... 19,000
" Exports to Great Britain .. 1,000
" Exports to Continent ... 39,000
Spot Cotton 12·60 unchgd
Futures—Month of May 12·03—07
Futures—Month of July 12·32—07
Declined owing to bearish private crop reports and to bear pressure and liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 1-2—1-16
Futures month of May ... 12·41—07
Futures month of July .. 12·33—05
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ... 3 3 unchgd
Do. Months ... May-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 37 1-2 unchgd
Do Months— ... May-June. London—Value
Tone—Dull.
Wheat afloat for U. K. ... 3,860,000

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 lbs. ...36 3-8+3-8
do Months— ...April-May
Buyers &c ... Sellers
Tone—Firm
Barletta Russo—62 1-2lb ... .
... April-May.
do Buyers &c ... Done.
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... .
Do Months ... April.
Buyers &c. ... Nominal

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs
85 p.c. ex-ship. ... 48 1-2+1-2
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports— Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs.
85 p. c. ex-ship ... 51 1-4+1-4
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.— Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 45 + 1-2
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—Hamburg—Done
Tone—Firm.
LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ... 47+1-4
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done. and Buyers
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Calcutta ...Not received
Do. Months— ... .
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 42—1-4
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market 6-15-0+0-0-6
April-May—Hull—Sellers—Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... 11 1-2—1-8
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...3 5 1-2—1-3d.
April-May—Value—Easier.
METALS—
Copper Braziers £80 1-2
Yellow Metal ... 7d.
Standard Copper G M B ... £67 7-8
FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff, to Bombay 13s. 6d.—Value.
ARRIVALS:—
"Banenfel" and "Benguela".
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar
C&F India (Double bags)...13 7 1-2unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment... May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar
C & F India ... 12 9 unchgd.
Do Months of Shipments—April-May Sellers.
Tone—Quiet neglected.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ...9 11 3-4—1-4d.
Months of Shipments May—Sellers.
10 0 3-4—1-4—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone Slightly easier—No offering
R A B & Similar Crystals C & F India ...14 3 unchgd.
Months of Shipments...April-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Very little doing.

Mauritius Crystals C & F
Calcutta and Bombay .. 12 4 1-2 unchgd.
Month of Shipments ... April—Value.
Tone—Firmer.
Java Sugar—Unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [8TH APR. 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
15 Packages Rupees	31,000	Bahrein	National Bank
10 Boxes Rupees	60,600	Mahomerah	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 5th and 6th April, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway....	64	75,847
P. B. and C. I. Ry...	62	75,322

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—
Bank of Ben. rate since 12th Feb 1913 7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 3rd April 1913 7 "
Bank of Mad. " " 31st Dec. 1912 8 "

EXCHANGE—
The market opened steady, 1s. 4d. 1-32 T.T. bring available for Cash only. There has been little business doing on either side of the account. Far Eastern rates are firmer following the advance in Silver.

We quote.—
T.T. on London ...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Drafts ...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 2 months' sight ...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 7-32d. end May
Do. do Francs ...171
Do. do Marks ...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...144 1-4
Shanghai " ...195
Japan " ...148 1-4 to 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened at 95-11 for the Settlement and closes steady as under. A small business has been done.

We quote.—
Cash ... Rs. 95 10 0
Settlement ... ... " 95 11 0

BULLION.—
Yesterday there was a sharp rise of 3-8 in ready bar silver in London, and 5-16 in forward, the rates now being 27 3-16 and 27 3-8 respectively. New York was 3-4 up at 59. Fluctuations have occurred in the local market and prices close as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs.	24 0 0
Australian "	...	"	23 15 0
Sovereigns "	...	"	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready ...	...	"	67 11 0
1st Settlement	...	"	67 15 0
2nd Settlement	...	"	68 5 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready ...	...	"	77 1 0
1st Settlement March ...		"	77 5 0
2nd Settlement	...	"	77 11 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—
The American markets closed 6 to 7 points lower for futures. New Orleans Spot was 1-16 down. The local market continues quiet with little doing in contracts. Owing to a poor demand the tendency seems easier, unless there is an improvement on the other side.
Ready cotton is quiet with only a small enquiry by shippers and mills. Holders are more anxious to reduce stocks.

QUOTATIONS.—
Fine M. G. Broach ... Rs. 314 May
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hingughat ... " 308 "
Fine M. G. Nagpur ... " 305 "
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ... " 301 "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ... " 297 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola ... " 290 "
Fine M. G. Khandesh " 271 "
Fine M. G. Bengal " 260 "
Sawginned Dharwar ... " 307 Apl.-May
Good H. G. Westerns... " 296-7 "

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Dull
Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Total Imports	...	12,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6 67 —01	6 67 —01	6·65 unchgd
July-August.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·59 unchgd	6·48 unchgd	6·32 unchgd
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6 24 +01	6·20 +01	6·19 +01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market continues irregular, but the tendency is easier.

We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 7 14 0 B.T.
Apl.-May ... " 8 12 0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market steady.
We quote:—
Brown Delhi Apl-May Rs. 8 6 6 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore Apl.-My 8 6 0 B.T.
Yellow Gujrat Apl.-May ... ... " 8 7 0 B.T.

JINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet.
Bold White 85 p.c Rs. 57 0 0
Small White ... " 55 8 0
Black Kutni ... " 49 0 0
Yellow Higanghat " 60 8 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
April-May ... Rs. 13 0 0 B.T.

ASTORSEED:—
Tone—steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 35 8 0
Forward ... " 34 0 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 26 4 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Steady.
We quote:—
Bold ... Rs. 50 0 0
Small ... " 47 0 0

WHEAT:—
The market is steady.
We quote:—
White Pasri 85 p.c. ready Rs. 5 8 0 R.T.
White Delhi Apl.-May " 5 10 0 R.T.

BANKS

Bank of Bombay	...	1,677 1-2
Bank of India	...	64 1-4
Eastern Bank	...	86
Indian Specie	...	64 1-2

MILLS.

David	...	491 1-4
Fazulbhai	...	492 1-2
Kohinoor	...	765
Manockji Petit	...	3,170
New Great Eastern	...	252 1-2
Standard	...	1,360

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	184 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pfd	175
Bombay S N Ordy "	250
Colaba Land and Mill "	1,445
Port Canning ...	830

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	500
G. P. ready forward ...	95-11

TWO DAYS RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ...	...	16,034 bales.
Wheat ...	...	33,340 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	35,924 "
Rapeseed ...	...	27,935 "
Gingellyseed	...	3,578 "
Poppyseed ...	...	4,360 "
Groundnuts...	...	1,683 "
Castorseed ...	...	22,164 "
Rice ...	...	2,362 "
Myrabollams.	...	2,360 "
Cottonseed ...	...	15,023 "
Mowrasseed ...	...	12 "
Gram ...	...	1,854 "
Joowar ...	...	5,210 "
Maize ...	...	nil "
Barley ...	...	69 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Apr. 7.

COTTON.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. 27,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000 do
Exports to Continent ... 38,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ... 12·60
Future Cotton at New York May ... ... 12·06— 7
Future Cotton at New York July ... ... 12·02— 7
Tone Market at closing Spot.. Quiet
Tone Market at closing Futures ... ... do
General Tone of Market:—
Declined on bearish private crop report and liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS, Apr. 7.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans... 12 1-2—1-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May ... ... 12·41— 7
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July. ... ... 12·33— 6
Opening tone of Market— quiet

LIVERPOOL, Apr. 7.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ... Quiet and closed Quiet
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... Quiet
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indians .. Quiet but steady
Total Day's Sales ... ... 8,000 do
Sales on spec. and export ... 800
Sales of Surats ... ... nil
Total Day's Imports ... nil
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... 10·05
Mid American at Liverpool ... 6·99—1
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G O C

Liverpool.

Apr.-May	...	6·68—4
May-June	...	6·68—4
June-July	...	6·65—4
July-Aug.	...	6·59—4
Aug.-Sept.	...	6·48—4
Sept.-Oct.	...	6·32—6
Oct.-Nov.	...	6·23—5
Nov.-Dec.	...	6·19—5
Dec.-Jan.	...	6·18—5

Manchester piece goods market—Quiet but fair tone—Jrey shirtings medium easier but less enquiry—Fair enquiry for Jacone's Dhootis.

LONDON, Apr. 7.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apl.-June—Ldn. 44 3 Done
Do. Bombay ex-ship (per 416lbs) ... Apl.-May—Antwerp ... ... 43 9 Sellers
Do. La Plata...Apr.-May—Antwerp ...41 10 1-2 Done
Do. Tone of Market at close...Buyers unwilling to operate except at lower rates.
Do. Tendency of the Market— ... ...
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes ..Apr— £ 24 0 0
do ... May-June £ 23-10-0
Do. Tone of Market at close. .....
Do. total afloat for U. K. ... .
Do. River Plate exports ... .
Poppyseed Canal ...Apl.-May —Hamburg... 63 6 "
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal .....
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Apr.-May—Antwerp ... 48 9
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Apl.-May—Antwerp ... 51 3
Do. Ferozepore usual bold Nomi
Do. Jamba Red— ... do
Do. Tone of Market at close. Firm
Cotton seed, Bombay parcels. Apl.-May—Hull ...£6-14-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at Close.. Quiet
Gingelly seed. Bombay 15 p.c. Mar.-Apl.—London. .....
Wheat. Choice white Karachi Apl.-May—London...39 1 1-2 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) Apl.-May—London... 38 9 "
Do. Club No. 2...Apl.-May—London ... 39 1 1-2 "
Do. Choice white Delhi Apl.-May—London— Nomi
Do. Tone of Market at Close. Firm
Do. South Australian ...No sellers
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. do
Do. do Tone of Market at Close ... .
Do. Red Graded American per central—May. ... 7 5 3-4
Do. Afloat to U. K.... ... .
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports.... .....

LONDON, Apr. 7.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent Sellers
F. O. B. Hamburg...Apr.-May 9 11 1-4
German Beetroot. 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg, May 10 "
" Closing Tone of Market. Steady
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags) Apr.-May ...13 2 1-4 "
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta. (double Bags) May-June—13 2 1-4 "
German Closing Tone Market— Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F Calcutta Apl.-May 12 9 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta May-June 12 9 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market. Steady
Mauritius Crystals ...Apr. 12 1 1-2 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market. Quiet
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags)— Apr.-May 13 9 2-4 "
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags— May-June...13 10 1-2 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market. Steady
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... ... Steady

LONDON, Apr. 7.

JAVA SUGAR.

Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Apl.-May... 11 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...June. 11 2 1-4
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta, July-Dec. 10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Apl.-May... 11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, June 11 3 3-4
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec... 11
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... Apl.-May... 12 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Calcutta...June.. 12 2 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec.... 11 11 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi Apl.-May .. 13
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June... 12 3 3-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi July-Dec.... 12 0 3-4
Closing Tone of Market } Quiet and
Special Feature ... } unchanged

LONDON, Apr. 7.

METALS.

	£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	63 5 0
" Best English Selected.	73 15 0
" Braziers ...	... 81 0 0
" Tone of Market	... Steady
Hard Spelter ...	... 21 0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...210 12 6
Yellow Metal ...	... 0 0 7
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G. G. O, B 1, p.c. F O B L'pool ...	... 11 15 0
Belgium Iron Bar No 2	... 5 15 0
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool ...	... .
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland	... 5 5 6
Pig Iron No 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. ...	... 3 8 6
Pig Iron Gartsherrie	... 4 1 0
Lead Pig English ...	... 17 0 0
Tone of Steel Market	... .
Silver, Spot ...	... 27 3-16
" 2 months hence	... 27 3-8
" Tone of Market—	...Good demand firm

LONDON, April 7.

FINANCIAL

Silver Spot ...	... 27 3-16
Silver 2 Months...	... 27 3-8
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Firm	
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ...	...Good demand
Rentes 3 p. c....	... £ 86 3-4
Consols 2 1-2 p. c.	... £ 74 3-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ 90 1-4
Sterling loan ...	... £ 89 1-4
Govt. Securities 3 p. c.	... £ 76 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 63 5-8
Bar Gold per oz.	... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market ...	... Steady
Closing Tone of Finance Market ...	... do
Bank of England Rate of Discount ...	... 5 p. c.
Exchange on India 60 Days Sight ...	... 1 3 27-32
London at Paris Fcs.	... 25·25
Berlin cheques on London Mks ...	... 20 47
New York (Demand Bills	... 4·87 1-8
Interest day to day loans	3 3-4
Do. 7 days market loans ...	... 4 1-8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	4 1-4
Do. Bank Bills 6 months Sight ...	4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3-4

LIVERPOOL, Apr. 8.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 8,000 Bales.
Tone of Market ... Steady.
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Apl.-May ...	6·68	6·69
May-June...	6·68	6·69
June-July...	6·65	6·66
July-Aug ...	6·59	6·60
Aug.-Sept...	6·48	6·49
Sept.-Oct....	6·31	6·33
Oct.-Nov....	6·23	6·24
Nov.-Dec....	6·19	6·20
Dec.-Jan....	6·18	6·19

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 8.

FOR HULL.
Hidalgo s—6,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 29,260 cwts cottonseed, 8,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 31,950 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
Huntsman s—6,500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GHENT.
Hidalgo s—100 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.
Knight Errant s—2,678 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 7,020 cwts cotton, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.
Hidalgo s—2,000 tons manganeseore, J Finlay and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.
Circassia s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Circassia s—5,500 cwts cottonseed, 70 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 60 bales wool, B Hurbhani; 59 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co; 28 bales wool, T Tezpall; 2 cwts oil cake, S Pestonji and Co; 500 cwts cottonseed cake, K Devchand.
Crosby Hall s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Circassia s—3,598 cwts groundnuts, 740 cwts gram, 1,000 cwts rapeseed, 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Australian s—25 cwts cashewnuts, R Jewandas.

FOR VENICE.
Semiramis s—200 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Semiramis s—201 cwts gum Arabic, M Jafferbhai.

FOR FEUME.
Semiramis s—55 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.
Mauntauk Point s—55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 300 cwts mustardseed, 236 cwts turmeric, 22 cwts cashewnuts, R Jewandas and Co; 1,312 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co; 210 cwts gum olibanum, 105 cwts gum Arabic, P Jethabhoy; 150 cwts gum olibanum, R Dhunji; 144 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co; 100 cwts cashewnuts, R Jewandas; 325 cwts cowhorns, Hollingshurst; 2,000 cwts castorseed, H Maganlal.
Ostmark s—2,001 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,002 cwts groundnuts, C Boggiano and Co; 105 cwts gum olibanum, P Jethabhoy; 300 cwts gum Arabic, R Dhunji and Co; 144 cwts cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,500 cwts myrabolams, P Mathoordas.

FOR BREMEN.
Mauntauk Point s—4,000 cwts gram, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Dunrobin s—380 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 70 bales cotton waste, T Damji; 60 bales hemp, S Ramreekdas; 80 bales cotton fly, 20 bales cotton waste, C Peraj and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Sardegna s—12 bales cotton, W Pavri and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co.

FOR NAPLES.
Sardegna s—3,000 cwts wheat, C Boggiano and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR CATAVIA.
Sardegna s—6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRAPANI.
Sardegna s—1,000 cwts wheat, C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR PALERMO.
Sardegna s—200 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.
Banca s—2,000 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, M H Deedastite; 200 bales cotton, Mitchell and Co; 1,200 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR OSAKA.
Banca s—700 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Banca s—50 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR MOJI.
Banca s—200 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Knight Errant s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—APRIL 8.

s s Pentakota from Durban Agents B I S N Co; 832 tons coal, 68 bags, Colombo roots, 678 bags cowries, 95 bales cloves, 5 bales wool.
s s Australian from Noumea Agents C D M Maritimes, 2,101 cases apples, 30 cases grapes, 4 cases brandy, 1 case vermouth, 2 cases cocoanut oil, 138 cases tea, 320 bales jutes.
s s St George from Rangoon Agents W and A Graham, 81,311 bags rice.
s s Virava from Moulmein, Agents M M and Co: 32,216 bags rice 20,284 bags wood squares, scantlings and planks, 3,201 bales wood square, scantlings, and Co; 109 bales cardamoms, 25 kegs alizarine dye, 588 bales cotton, 200 bales gunny, 178 packages tea.
s s Bombay Maru from Kobe. Agents N Y Kaisha; 86 cases clocks, 162 cases camphor, 7 bs medicines, 5 bs rice, 130 c s glass beads, 83 c s glass bottles, 1 c s glass plates, 75 c s gum-benjamin, 575 c s cassia, 63 c s glass lamps, 10 c s lamps, metal, 4 c s soap, 2 c s toilet soap, 570 bags betelnuts, 10 bags nutmegs, 300 bundles gingor, 940 b s sugar, 89 c s cotton yarn, 161 c s cotton goods, 205 c s silk yarn, 7 c s silk goods, 65 bundles gunnies, 205 c s tea, 2 c s cigars 7,434 pces wood planks.
s s Dulvich from Calcutta, Agents, T Morrison and Co; 4,600 tons coal.
s s Den of Airlie, from Newport Agents K Nixon and Co; 1,070 packages waggon parts, 1,18,883 sleepers, 161 cases W I and Steel cotters, 8,700 bdles W I Tiebars.

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

NOTICE.

Dilom reports line interrupted to Behbehan; Communication between Behbehan and Ahwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah Shoushter, Dizful should bear instructions 'Post Basbire" till further notice (15-5-12).
Telegrams for Hankow can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-5-12).
All communication with southern places Phillipines interrupted (18-5-12).
Telegrams for Turkey must be in plain language. Telegrams in secret language are not accepted (3-12-12).
Greek administration notify that correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos Florina, Kozana, Vodena, Servia, Elassona has re-opened via eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to international service Selingrad (Moustapha Pashs) Gorna Djonmai (Djonmai bala) Lozengadi, Kirk Kilisse, Seres, Demin Hissar, Dedeghadj and Nevrkop. Charges for above mentioned places as for Europe (19-12-12).
Servian administration notify opening to International Service of following places Prisvich, Gnailane, Gostiva, Kozesouka, Kratavi, Kitchoko, Vizes (Keorprulu), Bouchitron, Botolia (Monastir). Rates for these places same as for Europe (24-12-12).
Montenegrin administration notify opening office at Saint Jean Di Medova (Sgiobannia Di Medua). (24-12-12).
Telegrams for Reunion are accepted without any restrictions (17-3-13).
Owing to violent storms telegrams for offices in Morocco are subject to great delay (1-4-13).
Telegrams for all places in States of Coahuila, Chihuahua, Morelos, Sinoile, Senora in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk and rates shown against other offices in Mexico on page 89 Telegraph Guide (1-4 13).
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Yungchang and Talifu (2-4-13).

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial assure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists.—MADON & SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

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OLD AGE PENSIONS DEFERRED INSURANCE FOR CHILDREN
EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES & CHILDREN ENDOWMENTS.
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for the benefit of yourself and your family.
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WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS.
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Tyres and accessories half usual prices.
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PERAMBULATORS : : :
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DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.
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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.
This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 16s., or four times that quantity, 32s. per Bottle.
DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND PENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.
DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13d. and 2s. 9d.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.
Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.
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LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

INSPECTION OF IMPROVEMENT AND RECLAMATION SCHEMES.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon, accompanied by Mr. I. P. Orr, Chairman, Bombay Improvement Trust, Mr. Gibson, Private Secretary, and Capt. Vaughan, motored to the various parts of the city visiting the arrears covered by the City Improvement Trust schemes. Mr. Orr explained the scheme the Improvement Trust has in hand for removing the insanitary buildings and providing sanitary housing accommodation in Bombay. After the inspection his Excellency went to the Improvement Trust Offices, where the Chief Engineer of the Trust displayed the plans of the Scheme and explained the same.

His Excellency Rear-Admiral Peirse, paid an official visit to his Excellency the Governor in the morning. The Sherwood Foresters provided the guard-of-honour, and a salute was fired from the flagship "Highflyer." Lord Willingdon will pay a return visit to the Admiral to-morrow before going to the Secretariat, where he will meet the heads of departments.

Yesterday afternoon his Excellency inspected the plans anent the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, in the Public Works Department, Secretariat where he was met by Mr. Kemball, Secretary, P. W. D., who explained all details.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon paid a visit to the Y. W. C. A. yesterday afternoon.

To-day their Excellencies will visit the Parel Laboratory in the morning and in the afternoon his Excellency intends visiting the Improvement Trust Garden in the northern suburb of the city.

Their Excellencies intend visiting St. George's Hospital on Friday morning and in the afternoon will attend the garden party in Victoria Gardens, to which Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Municipal Commissioner has invited a number of ladies and gentlemen to meet their Excellencies.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

A reception was held at Government House last evening and it being the first reception by Lord Willingdon almost all persons, official and non-official, who have the right to attend the Governor's levee were present. Government House reception hall and grounds were illuminated and decorated for the occasion, and they presented a charming spectacle.

The guests began to arrive at 9-30 and were received by the Military Secretary. On his Excellency's entry into the Reception Hall, the guests were presented to him. The Miliary Secretary introduced the official, and the Private Secretary the non-official, guests. The Native Chiefs and Indian gentlemen were presented by the Oriental Translator.

After the presentations the guests adjourned to a shamiana, where refreshments were provided, and the assembly broke up at 11-30.

The number of motors and carriages conveying the visitors was exceptionally large, as all who were entitled to, had attended the reception and the line extended as far as the foot of the hill near chowpatty from the lower gate of Government House.

LADY WILLINGDON AT THE Y. W. C. A.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon accompanied by Captain Goldie, A.-D.-C. visited the Y. W. C. A. Institute, Mayo Road, yesterday afternoon. Lady Willingdon was received on her arrival by the President, Mrs. Stanley Reed, and the General Secretary, Miss Whealdon, and conducted round the Home by them.

The business office, and public rooms on the ground floor were first visited, and the members of the staff in their respective capacities presented to Her Excellency, who evinced the keenest interest in the work of each of them. Her Excellency talked with the girls living in the Home who were resting in the reading room after their day's work and her kind and gracious manner will be long remembered by those with whom she conversed. The General Committee who were holding there monthly meeting, were next presented to her Excellency, who shook hands with each member, complimented them on the business like appearance they presented, and wished them all success in their work. Miss Gatmell, the visitor's Secretary, showed her Excellency the rooms for occupation by visitors passing through Bombay and the accommodation for a few permanent guests on the first floor. The second and third floors were then visited, and Mrs. Stuart, the Home Secretary pointed out to Lady Willingdon the accommodation for girls living in the Home, the large dinning room on the second floor and the girls' sitting room on the third floor. Lady Willingdon expressed a desire to present the girls with a memento of her visit and most kindly suggested sending them an armchair for their sitting room.

Her Excellency on leaving congratulated the President and Secretaries on the successful manner in which the work in Bombay was conducted, and wished them continued and still greater success in the future.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Trustees of the Improvement Trust was held yesterday with Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., Presiding.

Regarding the letter from the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, intimating that Government proposed to withdraw from acquisition of the property notified for the Parel Road Police accommodation Scheme, the Board recorded the letter and resolved to inform Government that the acquisition of the property should be made on condition that Government should bear the cost so far incurred and to be incurred in connection with the scheme.

Some business of a routine nature was afterwards gone through.

SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER.

RUMOUR OF INDIAN APPOINTMENT DENIED.

The *Pioneer* says :—It is difficult to understand the repeated references to an appointment in India being given to General Sir Archibald Hunter. He has already commanded the Southern Army in this country, and there is obviously no further opening for him.

SUIT AGAINST MRS. BESANT.

EX-CURATE'S INTERESTING EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April. 8.

The further hearing of the suit brought by Mr. G. Narayana Iyer against Mrs Besant, for the recovery of his two sons, was proceeded with to-day.

Mr. C. W. Leadbeater, examined by Mrs. Besant, said he had first met Krishnamurthi and Nitya in February of March 1909. He used to help them with their lessons in September 1909. The boys left school and after that witness took their education into his hands. Whimsical culture played an important part in the programme chalked out for them by witness. The boys when he knew them first, were bathing at a well in a village close by. Witness taught them to bathe in English style and offered them the use of his bathroom. What was alleged against him by the plaintiff was an atrocious falsehood. Witness had treated Krishnamurthi with great respect and reverence. Plaintiff was anxious the boys should go to England for their education.

AS MOSES DID.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer, witness said he had been a curate in the Church of England at one time and had left that and became a Buddhist. He had been conducting certain clairvoyant experiments along with the defendant. He had heard the defendant call him a man on the threshold of divinity. He had seen things in Mars and Mercury. Witness was in Ceylon between 1884 and 1889, off and on, and he knew something of Indian manners and customs. At Ceylon he was the principal of the Ananda College, where Mr. Jeenaraja Dasa was his student. Witness had been tutor to Mr. Sinnet's son. It was true that witness had stood face to face with the Supreme Director of Evolution.

In order to escape the effect of thought forms in them and also to escape the astral aspects of perpetual desire witness had given in the case of two or three boys the advice he was alleged to have given. Witness when he gave the advice that he did, treated the problem as a physiological one rather than as a moral one. Witness held the same view at present but in deference to Mrs. Besant's wishes he had promised not to give advice any longer.

NO CONVENTIONAL PRUDERIES.

Witness had been entrusted with the work of training Theosophical aspirants. The superhuman beings who were the real leaders of the Theosophists had entrusted witness with the work. Witness was not a doctor. He did not give the advice that he did as doctor. Experience had taught him to give the advice that he did. Witness had shared beds and baths with the boys. The advice he had given he copied from a church organisation. It was from the Church of England the organisation that he had copied the advice. Witness still adhered to what he had said, that he did not care for the prudaries of convention, but only took into account the realities of life. Witness had never written to boys in cypher but he had taught certain boys the use of cypher languages. He was a practical occultist. He had come to Adyar in February 1909; and had since been resident there. He emphatically denied there had been anything wrong in his relations with the boy, Krishnamurthi.

BANK OF BURMA.

ARGUMENTS ON BEHALF OF STRACHAN AND MOWER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 8.

In the Bank of Burma case to-day, before Justice Twomey, Mr. Coltman addressed the jury on behalf of Mr. R. F. Strachan, the second, accused, pointing out that no case had been made out against his client.

Mr. DeGlanville, on behalf of S. A. Mower, submitted that the whole case rested on the balance-sheet, for the accuracy of which his client was not responsible. Counsel asked the jury to ignore Mrs Mowr's withdrawal from the bank as it had not been proved that she had acted on the advice of her husband. Mr. Mower was ignorant of the value of certain shares in the balance-sheet, and had no means of ascertaining them, being absent in England.

Mr. Rutledge replied on the whole case, his arguments not been concluded at the rising of the Court.

CLERGYMAN SHOT DEAD.

STRANGE OBSESSION.

The Rev. James Alfred Nash, chaplain of the New Marylebone Workhouse, was found shot in his bedroom at 83, Harrow-road on Thursday night. A glass of cyanide of potassium was by his side. The same evening he had talked with an undertaker about his fear of being killed by a motor-omnibus, and had expressed a wish to be cremated.

Mr. Muzzell, the undertaker, of Harrow-road, said yesterday: "Mr. Nash lately had the obsession that death lurked for him in front of every motor-omnibus he saw. About half-rpast five on Thursday evening he entered my shop and said to me: "I have been to the City and seen those motor-omnibuses. They nearly had me. I am certain I will die by one very soon. They are dangerous to my life, and I want, you to help me make my funeral arrangements now."

"I said there was plenty of time for that, and he replied, No, there is not, I want to be cremated. How is one to arrange for that ?' Laughingly I said : 'Oh, make a will and leave instruction in it that you wish to be cremated.' 'I will do that,' he answered and went out.

"While in the shop Mr. Nash kept looking at the artificial wreaths and crosses in the window and at coffins and urns on the shelf. He gazed long at an ornamental urn which seemed to fascinate him and was apparently unwilling to leave the shop. Soon afterwards I heard he was dead."

Mr. Pullan in whose house Mr. Nash had lived for nearly twelve years said "Mr. Nash came in about six o'clock in the evening and appeared cheerful and happy. He had tea and then went to his bedroom About an hour afterwards I heard a shot and went into the bedroom and found Mr. Nash dead shot in the chest with a revolver in his hand, He was a man of splendid health and physique a fine athlete and popular in the district."

For the past twelve years deceased had been chaplain of the New Marylebone Workhouse and before that, was vicar of St. Barnabas's, Marylebone for over sixteen years. He was educated at Oxford. His mother before her marriage had Charles Dickens as her guardian and she was the original of Esther in "Bleak House."

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY CUSTOMS vs. PIONEER H. C.

The game between the Bombay Customs and the Pioneer Hockey Club, in the second round of the tournament, provided another event in which the contending teams were so evenly balanced and the exchanges of play were of such a give-and take character that once more it will be necessary to turn out of our downy beds, at an early hour, if we intend to see matters brought to a conclusion. This morning being fixed for the re-play of the drawn game between the 14th Hussars and the 2nd Dorsets, the match between the Bombay Customs and the Pioneer H. C. must perforce be relegated to Thursday and will take place at 7-30 a. m. with a match this morning, two matches this afternoon and another game to-morrow morning, Bombay may be said just now to be almost surfeited with hockey. Yet in spite of the fact that the Aga Khan Tournament is probably claiming all the available attention that even the most enthusiastic of lookers on is capable of giving the authorities behind the Elton Tournament have chosen the present moment to commence their fixture we have learnt from Junior Aga Khan Tournament that the matches played amongst the school boys of Bombay are capable of being as interesting, and as worth watching every bit, as the games amongst their seniors, and it is therefore a matter of regret that it is impossible to be in two places at one time and that the Elton Tournament must, in the nature of things, pass almost, if not quite, unobserved and unchronicled. Events of spectacular interest are none too numerous in Bombay. Why is it that at times we "stodge" and at times we starve?

In the game yesterday the whistle was sounded a good deal more frequently and there was considerably more control over the play by the referees than was the case on the preceding evening. Both players and referees showed some desire to pay attention to the rules. The players themselves stopped the moment any departure from the rulee had taken place. It was refreshing, for instance to see a player, who had turned on the ball, immediately step back in recognition of the infringement of the regulations he had caused. Both sides played a clean game. For the Customs Spilling was unaccountably off colour at centre forward and allowed a noticeably large number of opportunities to pass in many cases the ball only requiring a tap. The Customs had the better of the exchanges and their chances of scoring were numerous. Clark was responsible for several good runs, but, holding his stick as he does, in one hand only, his command over the ball is lost when the least obstruction is offered. Stokes played an energetic game at right half, and seemed to be more full of beans in the closing stages of the game than any other player on his side. The pace throughout was fast and the contending elevens showed signs of considerable fatigue bef re the whistle brought the keenly fought game to a close.

The teams lined out as follows :—

Pioneer H. C.—Goal, Canteenwalla ; backs, Chothia and Kapadia ; halves, Mistry, Doctor and Divecha ; forwards, J. Driver, Pochkhanawalla,, D. Driver, Aziz and Rane.

Bombay Customs—Goal, Philbert; backs, Dudley and Vacha; halves, Singleton, Bapu and Stokes; forwards, Dalvi, Clark, Spilling, Fido and Brewin.

THE GAME.

The game was a minute or two late in starting owing to the Customs Team being slow in taking the field. The Pioneers H. C. came away at once, and the Customs had a few anxious moments. Pochkhanawalla lost his stick at a critical moment. The Pioneer H. C. netted the ball but the shot had come from outside the circle. Divecha put in some good work at left half for the Pioneer H. C. The Customs made a combined movement and Spilling found himself in possession within the circle, Canteenwalla, the opposing goalkeeper, ran out and contrived to prevent the shot for goal, but was a good deal at sea as to the whereabouts of the ball, which was eventually cleared by Kapadia. "Sticks" against the Pioneer H. C. kept the Customs up for a time, till Chothia cleared with a long hit. Brewin then put in a good run, and passing to Spilling, that player had a shot which he only half hit. Clark soon after made a good individual effort for the Customs. The latter team maintained pressure and Spilling was given "off-side". The Pioneer H. C. coming on, J. Driver got inside the circle and had a shot which went wide. Play was for some time confinded to midfield. Fido moved up into the forward line and Vacha took his place at right full-back, Stokes retiring to tright half. Fido soon had a shot for goal which went wide. Dudley put in some good work at right full back for the Customs. Bapu put in a long dribble down the centre of the field, but lost just outside the circle. The first half ended without either side having scored.

The second half opened with the Customs on the attack. Dalvi put in a good run on the left wing, and, the ball going to Spilling, that player had as good an opportunity as any forward could wish for. His shot was weak, however, and Cateenwalla had no difficulty in clearing. Then the Pioneer Hockey Club had a turn and Philbert found it necessary to come right out. Vacha cleared with a long hit. The Pioneer Hockey Club maintained the pressure, till "sticks" against them saw Dudley drive the ball the length of the field and over the opposing goal line. From the 25 yards "bully" Clark obtained possession in the circle, but was given "off-side." Then the Pioneers obtained a short corner which they failed to reap advantage from. Their right winner, J. Driver, showing a wonderfull turn of speed, presently made a good run down the touch line. Vacha cleared and the Customs had another opportunity when both Spilling and Clak missed their chances. The ball remained in the neighbourhood. Fido was given "off side" but the resulting free hit was given as "sticks" and a short corner resulted. Then the Customs caused plenty of excitement by getting close in and an exciting struggle ensued in the goal mouth. A score seemed certain but though the Customs forwards one after another put in their efforts, the ball in some, miraculous fashion failed to lodge in the right spot. The Customs continned to press and Spilling was penalized for "turning on the ball." The same decision against Vacha further up the field brought the Pionee H. C. up and Aziz put in a daisy cutter that travelled wide of the objective. Again J. Driver showed up for the Pioneer H. C. with a fast run. A corner was given and Aziz put in another hot shot. An ther corner to the Pioneer H. C. followed and Aziz got laid out. Clark put in a good run for the Customs, but, holding his stick with one hand only, soon lost possession. Spilling was given "off-side", but, a short corner soon after being given in favour f the Customs, some hard shooting was seen. Then the Pioneer H. C. came up and "sticks" against Dudley gave them a short corner. Spilling and Brewin put in a good combined run. The Customs had further opportunities, but failed to bring matters to a satisfactory issue. The whistle blew for full time without any score.

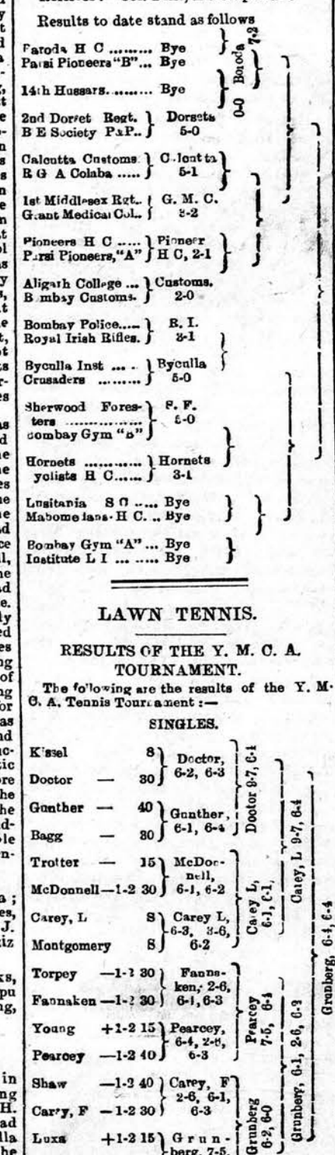
Extra play saw both teams showing signs of fatigue and the pace a somewhat slack one. Rane made a brilliant run on the left wing of the Pioneers and after tricking three or four opponents only lost to the goalkeeper who ran out and kicked clear.

In the second extra five minutes Clark made a good run for the Customs. Then Stokes put in some showy work and having taken the ball well up passed to Singleton who only half hit the ball which trickled just outside the post. The game ended :—

Bombay Customs..... Nill
Pioneer H. C..... Nill

Referees :—Col.-Pike, Lt.-Corpl Bass.

Results to date stand as follows


Baroda H C ..... Bye
Parsi Pioneers "B"... Bye
14th Hussars..... Bye
2nd Dorset Regt. B E Society Pa P.. Dorsets 5-0
Calcutta Customs R G A Colaba ..... Calcutta 5-1
1st Middlesex Regt. Grant Medical Col.. G. M. C. 3-2
Pioneers H C ..... Parsi Pioneers, "A" Pioneers H C, 2-1
Aligarh College ... Bombay Customs. Customs. 2-0
Bombay Police..... Royal Irish Rifles. R. I. 3-1
Byculla Inst ..... Crusaders ..... Byculla 5-0
Sherwood Foresters ..... Bombay Gym "a" F. F. 5-0
Hornets ..... Yolists H C..... Hornets 3-1
Lusitania S C ..... Bye
Mahomedans H C .. Bye
Bombay Gym "A" ... Bye
Institute L I ..... Bye
Baroda 7-3
Doctor 6-7, 6-1
Carey, L 6-1, 6-1
Carey, L 9-7, 6-4
Grunberg, 6-4, 6-4
Pearcey 7-5, 6-4
Grunberg, 6-1, 2-6, 6-2
Grunberg 6-2, 6-0
Grunberg, 6-4, 2-6, 6-0
Aratoon and Gunther, 6-3, 6-0
M'Donnell and D 6-2, 6-1
M'Donnell and D 6-3, 7-5
F and O 9-7, 6-3
O and M 6-3, 6-2
A and G 6-4, 9-7
A and G, 2-6, 3-6, 6-3

LAWN TENNIS.

RESULTS OF THE Y. M. C. A. TOURNAMENT.

The following are the results of the Y. M. C. A. Tennis Tournament :—

SINGLES.

Kissel 8 } Doctor, 6-2, 6-3
Doctor — 30 }
Gunther — 40 } Gunther, 6-1, 6-4
Bagg — 30 }
Trotter — 15 } McDonnell, 6-1, 6-2
McDonnell — 1-2 30 }
Carey, L 8 } Carey L, 6-3, 3-6, 6-2
Montgomery 8 }
Torpey — 1-2 30 } Fannaken, 2-6, 6-1, 6-3
Fannaken — 1-2 30 }
Young + 1-2 15 } Pearcey, 6-4, 2-6, 6-3
Pearcey — 1-2 40 }
Shaw — 1-2 40 } Carey, F 2-6, 6-1, 6-3
Carey, F — 1-2 30 }
Luxa + 1-2 15 } Grunberg, 7-5, 6-4
Grunberg — 1-2 30 }

DOUBLES.

Fannaken and L Carey — 15 Bye
Torpey and Kissel — 15 Bye
Grunberg and Shaw — 40 Bye
Mc Donnell and Doctor — 30
Pearcey and Luxa — 1-2 30
F Carey and Myers + 1-2 15 Bye
Bagg and Trotter — 30 Bye
Young and Montgomery + 1-2 15 Bye
Arratoon and Gunther — 0 Bye

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

THE GOLFERS CUP.

The following matches were played off in the second round of the competition for the Golfers Cup on Tuesday morning :—

Hossack—6 defeated Payne—2 by two up and one to play.

Barlee—5 defeated Roberts scr. by four up and three to play.

Dawson—3 defeated Rivaz—8 by four up and three to play.

Fraser—7 defeated Chersy—5 by three up and two to play.

KARACHI RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, April 8.

There were few outsiders present among the attendance, though some of the horses engaged had come from Upper India and Quetta. The local community were in strong evidence on the course. The favourites won all through the card to-day. Details :—

KHAIRPUR PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Newman's Hilda II, 11st. 11lb. Williamson 1
Capt. Kay's Barmaid, 10st. 4lbs. Mr. J. Crawford 2

BETTING :—5 to 2 on Hilda and 4 against Barmaid.

Race won easily by four lengths.

Time :—1 min. 8 2-5 secs.

MALIR PLATE—5 furlongs.

Mr. Woodward's Kiss-me-quick, 11st. 12lbs ..... Morrison 1
Capt. Moore's La Milo, 11st. 7lbs...Capt. Furnell 2
Mr. Newman's Fossakie, 11st. 7lbs. Lado. 3

ALSO RAN :—Freak, 11st. 4lbs.; Ruth Courcey, 11st.

BETTING :—2 to 1 on Kiss-me-quick, 2 against Lamilo, 12 the rest.

Won by 5 lengths 1 1-2 length between second and third.

Time :—1 min. 9 secs.

DESERT PLATE—10 furlongs.

Mr. Navarra's Plassy, 8st. 10lbs...Tr han
Mr. French's Dumra, 9st. 4lbs..... .....Mr Armistead 2
Capt. Kay's Amood 9st. 6lbs..... .....Mr. J. Crawford

ALSO RAN—Peter Pan, 10st. 12lbs. Swazi 10st. 1lb.

BETTING—5 to 2 Plassy, 5 against others.

Won by 10 lengths, 1 1-2 length between second and third.

TIME—1 min. 10 1-5 secs.

APRIL PLATE.—4 furlongs.

Capt. Kay's Barmaid, 11st 9lbs...Churchward 1
Mr. Wyngaarden's Jessie, 9st 8lbs..Warke 2
Mr. Fraser's Country Girl, 10st 12lbs Longstaff 3.

ALSO RAN—Ragged Robin, 9st 13lbs.

Betting :—5 to 2 on Barmaid, 10 to 4 against Country Girls, tens the other.

Won easily by 1 1½ length, ½ length between second and third.

Time :—54 secs.

HURST PARK PLATEa—10 furlongs.

Messrs Fraser's and Smith's Good Girl. 11st 4lbs.....Longstaff, 1
Bhavnagar Imperial Servi Lancer's Silverbolt, 10st 13 lbs.....Mr. J. Crawford, 2.
Capt. Furnell's Bright Metal, 10st 13lb, Owner 3
Mr. Woodward's Baron Athol owner, 3 10st. 2 lbs .....Mr. Armitstead, 3 (dead heat)

ALSO RAN :—Little Florence 10st. 11lb.

Betting :—2 to 1 on Good Girls, 3 against Bright Metal, 4's Silverbolt. 6's the others.

Won by 1 1-2 length 1 length between second and third.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for last 9 days ending 31st March 1913 :—

	Miles open.	Total for the period	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for last 9 days ending 31st Mar. 1913				
G. I. P. Ry. ...		2790 61	2374400	2215326 3	24827663
A. D. C. Ry		125·88	57600	571908	629508
B.-Kotah Ry ...		40 29	4500	46703	45203
Total...		2956·78	2436500	2306587 4	25502374
Earnings for crdg 9 days ending 31st Mar. 1912					
G. I. P. Ry ...		2791·68	2344844	2175771 1	[illegible]
A.D.C.Ry		125·83	55301	52 50	[illegible]
B.-Kotah Ry ...		40·29	4489	447 5	[illegible]
Total...		2957·80	2404834	22 2.00 3	246 [illegible]
Increase or Decrease				+	
G.I.P. Ry		— 1·07	+ 29556	701552	+ 731108
A.D.C.Ry		+ 0·05	+ 2029	— 51599	— 49570
B.-Kotah Ry ...		...	+ 11	— 4082	— 4071

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st January 1913.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd Mar., 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 197000	Rs. 500000	Rs. 4000	Rs. 701000
Or per mile of Ry	209	529	4	741
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	0 225800	5204000	42000	7504000
Total for 12 weeks ...	225500	5704000	46000	8201000
Comparison.				
Total for cor. week of previous year.	0 220157	448631	14760	683548
Per mile of Ry. do...	233	475	15	723
Total to cor. date do..	252425 6	5623233	8952	8233446

Increase for the week ...Rs. 17,452
Decrease to date .....Rs. 28,445

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd Mar. 1913, on 1827·66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 209000	Rs. 320000	Rs. 7000	Rs. 536000
Or per mile of Ry ...	114	175	4	293
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	0 232000	4193000	74000	6587000
Total for 12 weeks ...	212500	4513000	81000	7123000
Comparison.				
Total for cor. week of previous year.	0 322560	432062	7630	662252
Per mile of Ry. do...	122	236	4	362
Total to cor. date do...	519255 4	5014335	91843	7788492

Decrease for the week ...Rs. 1,26,252
Do. to date .....Rs. 5,65,492

YOUR Oldest Photo makes you look youngest, so does Ambry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible.—MADON, SONS & Co., The Original Madon's, Crawford Market, Bombay.

A Lay Preacher

Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion—

Just a *change of opinion* was enough to give Mr. W. King his present prosperity, for he realised in the nick of time that *his* way was *not* curing his brain fag and nervous exhaustion, so he tried the Phosferine way. Mr. King's method was to *ignore* his despondency and feeling of collapse, and persuade himself there was nothing unusual in the painful fatigue the lightest effort to work cost him, until, as he steadily *got worse*, he resolved to drop his own opinion and see what Phosferine could do. The result was so astonishingly beneficial, even after a *few* doses, that the brain fag and nervous exhaustion ceased entirely, enabling him to do *more* work than before and yet not feel the strain. This remarkable advantage is seen in the extraordinary energy and vigour of Mr. King's public speaking, and so amazingly have his prospects improved since his speedy recovery, that he declares he *had* to come forward with the evidence of the magnificent benefit he derived from Phosferine.

Quite Gone—Never Return.

Mr. W. J. King, School House, Trumpington Rd., Forest Gate, London, E., writes:—"I am writing to add my name to the list of those people who have found Phosferine to be the Greatest of all Tonics. Some time back I was very much run down through overstrain brought on by incessant bodily exercise and mental application. The usual tendency of mankind is to give up some of their work, have a rest, and at the same time take medicine, so I endeavoured to *keep going on without seeking advice*, but as I was *getting worse* I found *that* policy would not do. Having heard many friends speak about Phosferine, and one in particular offering me some, I decided to give it a trial. Purchasing a 2/6 bottle, I began to doctor myself. The result not only astonished me, but others also noticed how much better I was, even although I had only taken a *few* doses. I found I could do the same amount of work *easier*, and at present am able to do *more* than before and yet not feel the strain. I have a good deal of public speaking, and I find an occasional dose of Phosferine is a great benefit."—May 28, 1912.

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RESERVE FUNDS.....	„	18,200,000

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31st January, 1912	..Rs.	8,00,000
30th April, „	....Rs.	24,00,000
31st July „	.....Rs.	52,00,0000
30th December „	....Rs.	100,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.),
London. Manager.

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CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 9,25,000

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THE

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 9th April, 1913

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No.209, General Post Office, Bombay.

A COMPLAINT FROM COCHIN

Echoes reach us from Cochin of a wail on the part of the landlord class. These landed aristocracy have, for centuries, enjoyed proprietary rights over their lands, superior even to those enjoyed by the English freehold proprietor. The sanctity of these rights is exemplified by a tradition, still current, that Parasu Rama, an incarnation of Vishnu, who recovered the Malabar littoral from the sea, gave the land as a perpetual gift with flowers and water, to the Nambudiri Brahmins, whom he brought over from all parts of India and settled upon the reclaimed land. The anthropometrist has shown that these people represent the purest Aryan type in Southern India. The student and observer have given us the most pleasing descriptions of their character as a race. They are no longer the sole representatives of the landed proprietor or jenmi class, but the lands in the State are still very largely owned by them, and their character, as landlords, is thus summed up in "Cochin Tribes and Castes", an exhaustive ethnographic survey of the State:—"Many among them are landlords, and their tenants, peaceful and contended owing to their unexacting nature, pay their homage and customary dues generation after generation. They consider them not merely as landlords and benefactors, but even revere them as gods on earth." The jenmi or landlord in Cochin is the absolute owner of his land, the proprietorship whereof is vested in him and not in the sovereign or the State. The agrarian literature of the country, coming down many centuries, shows how strong and unassailable is the jenmom right, which extends not merely to the surface, but ranges from the sky above down to the very bowels of the earth and includes not only sand, rocks and earth, but the very thorns and shrubs that grow on the land and the serpents whose lairs are amidst these thorns and shrubs.

While such is the nature of the jenm, or proprietary right, custom and usage have also brought into general vogue a highly developed system of superior and inferior tenures, under which tenants hold and cultivate lands under the jenmi. As a rule, whether the tenures are superior or inferior, the tenants are never disturbed save for grave, well-understood and well-recognised acts of default, such as fraudulent conduct derogating from the landlord's title, wilful waste of holdings, persistent default in the payment of rent, refusal to accept a renewal of the lease by paying the customary fees and refusal or negligence to perform obligatory social services. The conditions on which lands are held are, generally speaking, favourable to the tenantry, but, as is only natural, here and there some landlord, by no means typical of his patriarchal class, is apt to take advantage of his position and evict his tenants either from caprice or because they decline to pay arbitrary rents, renewal fees and what are known as benevolences, these consisting of such items as attesting, votive and other questionable fees. Now, because a landlord here and there has been found to do such things, the whole of his class have been threatened with legislation, whose effect will be to deprive them of the absolute proprietary right which has been theirs from literally prehistoric times. The tenurial system of the country does not confer permanent and irrevocable occupancy rights, but the legislation now proposed will give one particular class of tenants fixity of tenure, subject to a few reservations, which are not very likely to be of much use to landlords, who felt justified in trying to redeem their properties.

Fixity of tenure is unknown, as a legal right, in the land system of the State, but, as we have said, it has almost invariably been the privilege of the deserving tenant from the very infancy of the system, and the privilege is generally enjoyed at the present day, instances of arbitrary eviction and rack-renting being of only rare occurrence. In such circumstances, legislation, like that now proposed, is clearly a case of socialistic principles, being violently thrust upon a conservative country, whose time-honoured land system has by no means broken down or proved unequal to existing conditions. The Government of the State has admitted the superfluity of its proposed enactment by the virtual admission that the enactment is intended as a safeguard against landlordial malpractices which may arise hereafter. This is unnecessary, and we fear is calculated to produce deep and reasonable discontent among a loyal, law-abiding, and liberal-minded class, who have always been a bulwark of the State. The enactment seeks to give fixity of occupation to a certain class of tenants and also provides in the event of eviction, for their being adequately compensated for improvements effected by them. This latter object is not inconsistent with the land system of the country, for tenants are entitled by custom to such compensation, but the former object, while grounds for pursuing it have not been made out, would be a violation of the long-established principles on which the land system of the country is firmly based, and it would be wise statesmanship to restrict the proposed legislation to its compensation chapter, the other chapters being postponed until such time as the present tenurial system has proved unsuitable to altered conditions and Lloyd Georgian doctrines have been found necessary.

An Eminent Man of Letters. The late Professor Edward Dowden belonged to the older school of our literary critics now rapidly disappearing. They may be said to be roughly represented by the contributors to the earlier series of "Englishmen of Letters," and of these hardly six, including their distinguished leader Viscount Morley, now survive. Dr. Dowden had contributed to this excellent and typical series of critical monographs, a volume on Southey with whom he might be said to have some literary affinity as he was both a cultured scholar and a poet, and in him too as in Southey the scholar preponderated over the poet. He declined to take part in the new series of monographs preferring to leave it to the younger school of critics as for instance, Mr. G. K. Chesterton and Mr. Herbert Paul, in whom the personal note in criticism predominates to a greater extent. Like Mr. Saintsbury he was deeply versed in the literatures of other countries and languages, especially of France and Germany, and this enabled him to apply canons of criticism to English literature more confidently as it increased his mental outlook. Like Professor Saintsbury, too, he wrote an excellent history of French literature, and was a great appreciator of Sainte Beuve, the prince of critics. On Goethe he was an authority, and he was one of the best interpreters of his mind to Englishmen. He was enabled to appreciate the great German poet the more easily on account of his early familiarity with Shakespeare, on whom he came to be considered one of our greatest authorities. He began his career with a course of lectures on Shakespeare, which when revised and published in book form at once put him in the front rank of interpreters.

This work had not only a great and immediate success in England, but also on the Continent and in America. Though nearly forty years have elapsed since this book was published, its popularity is unabated, and it still commands a steady sale at the original high price. His little primer on the great dramatist, too, is widely popular, and Messrs. Macmillan still issue it in tens of thousands every year. As a general introduction to the study of the poet's works, at once concise and masterly, it is unrivalled though several rivals have appeared. He was not so much a textual critic as an expositor of the poet's mind as set forth in his plays, and he was one of the popularisers of the method of studying the plays so as to see and trace the development of growth of the intellectual and dramatic power exhibited in them. He was singularly fortunate in securing when he was only 23, the professorship of English literature at Trinity College, Dublin, a post which he retained throughout life for 46 years, and which left him leisure to pursue his literary tastes and publish a variety of books. He was twice or thrice invited by American Universities to lecture before them on his favourite subjects, and his books have a great vogue on the other side of the Atlantic. Besides Shakespeare he turned his attention to Wordsworth and Shelley. Shelley's family supplied him with materials for this which may be considered as the official biography of the poet, and it had the high honour of being reviewed by Matthew Arnold, a review which has a place in the famous essays in criticism. Arnold did not quite like the style of Dr. Dowden, which he considered rather florid, but praised his general execution of the work which remains the standard life of that poet.

The Holiday Policy. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg regards Mr. Churchill's naval holiday suggestion as a great step forward in the interests of the world's peace, and says that Germany will await, concrete proposals. We imagine she will have a long time to wait, for, although the suggestion seemed serious enough, such a holiday is not within the range of practical politics. Germany would welcome one year's rest from shipbuilding expenditure for, as we were told last week by a home contemporary, the prospective expenditure of fifty million pounds upon the German army and the proposals to raise that sum by a war levy on all fortunes and large incomes and salaries, are having a serious effect on the money markets of the world. There is a great scarcity of money, and the heavy selling of stocks from Berlin has reacted unfavourably on the London Stock Exchange. The Prussian Government is in great want of money and does not know where to turn for it. To meet expenditure already incurred and to renew bills outstanding, it attempted the week the mail left to issue twenty millions of Treasury Notes. The issue was a complete failure, only half of it having been taken up by the banks and the public. This is due to the fact that German financiers hoped to obtain a large subscription to the issue from foreign lenders. But these have shown a not unnatural unwillingness to provide funds which are to be used for armaments, thus adding to the already excessive strain upon the nerves of Europe.

Girls' Friendly Society. The good work, which is carried on by the Girls' Friendly Society, is well recognised in Bombay, and it has seldom appealed in vain to the charity of European residents in the city. It carries on a work very similar, it is true, to that of the Young Women's Christian Association, but whereas the latter is non-sectarian the Friendly Society is closely associated with the Church of England and it thus makes a special appeal to many, both amongst those who need help and those who are willing to give it. There is plenty of scope for the two societies to work actively side by side, and especially is this so in a large town like Bombay, where so many girls of European and mixed descent are employed in shops and offices on wages, which are often very low. We can easily believe Miss Whittaker who is the "travelling delegate" of the Society, and we presume a kind of inspectress of branches, that although the Society in Bombay has a good home at Byculla this is not adequate for the needs of the city. She considers that there is room for a well-appointed hostel and, delivering a lecture the other evening, she made an appeal to those interested in the society to initiate a movement with that object. Miss Whittaker emphasised the fact that the object of the society is preventive work rather than rescue work, and of course if this is to be successfully carried out, the Society must be well equipped with a sufficiency of comfortable quarters, which will attract girls, who find themselves in temporary difficulties.

The P. & O. S. N. Co. s. s. "Medina" arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 6th inst.

A serious dacoity occurred at santragachi, Howrah district, a day or two ago, in which a gang of low-class Bengalis raided the house of Umacharan Kerati, beat his wife so seriously that she died in the hospital next day, and got clear away with the contents of safes. Three men have been arrested in connection with the dacoity.

CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 5.

A great soldier, the late Sir William Butler to wit, says in his autobiography, "The longer I have watched the workings of the great and the little representative and deliberative assemblies of the world, the more I have been disposed to think of the dog on the deck of a canal boat, who imagines he is pulling the load, because he stands barking at the old horse that is dragging it." The profound truth of this reflection was rubbed into me by the debate on the Budget in the Bengal Council which occupied two whole days. On Wednesday, nine elected Additional Members contributed to the symposium portentous essays which they read from printed papers; on Friday, eight more added to the volume of turgescence; so that in all seventeen representatives of the great people of Bengal let themselves go on a question they had no power to influence. All of them barked in their own way, at the Executive which took very little notice. I suppose this amiable proclivity of the Indian politician to make his Budget speech an advertisement of encyclopedic knowledge is incurable. It does no good to rail at its absurdity or expose the chicane and insincerity which minister to it. Some people were vain enough to hope that the determination of sub-editors to apply the pruning knife ruthlessly to the sheaves of printed speeches hurled at them on Budget day would ultimately convince their tormentors that they were wasting their time and breath, as the advertisement they were seeking, the glory of seeing their Ciceronian periods in print, was to be denied them. The sub-editors have kept their word, but the crop has not decreased; on the contrary at the first Budget meeting of the new Council there were more speakers than usual, and more speeches of inordinate length. The complaisance of the Governor encouraged the condition. It was pretty generally known before the meeting that Lord Carmichael was of an enquiring turn of mind, and wanted to know all that the spokesmen of the various peoples under his rule could tell him. It had leaked out that nothing pleased him better than an hour's chat with some non-official who would unburden his mind to him; and there was a story much relished in the "northern part of the town," that he had given his Private Secretary the rough edge of his tongue for breaking in on an interview with a Bengalee Nationalist who had been for an hour ladling out gossip of the kind that is taboo in Writers' Buildings. The elected members were glad to humour His Excellency, who is now in possession of information which it will take him a long time to digest.

Nearly all the popular critics of the administration had much to say about education and not a little about the police. The Dacca University has got on the popular brain and as I told you before, there is a strong suspicion that it will be nurtured at the expense of the Calcutta University. Granting that it is inevitable, the Hindus would like to know whether its purpose is to molly-coddle the Mahomedans and wear their sulks over the reversal of the Partition. The Mahomedans, on the other hand, are not quite sure that the sop is worth having. The surprise of the debate on Friday was the outspoken speech of Mr. Fazlul Huq, who said that after the great betrayal the Mahomedans on Durbar day, official could not expect them to talk of their feelings with heated breath, or with any punctilious regard for official feelings. Mr. Kuchler, who was making his last appearance as Director of Public Instruction, described the speech as a violent attack on the policy of the Government, and superciliously, as became a bureaucrat, declined to accept Mr. Huq as a true spokesman of the Mahomedan community. I wonder what Lord Carmichael thought. If he has kept his eyes and ears open in his Haroun-al-Raschid pilgrimages in Calcutta and Dacca, he must know how empty was Mr. Kuchler's indignation, how vain his superciliousness. One has but to move among the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal to hear denunciations of the perfidy of the Government, very much more lurid than that with which Mr. Fazlul Huq startled the decorum of the Council Chamber on Friday. The whole Mahomedan community in this Presidency is possessed of the idea that it was sacrificed to appease the Moloch of Hindu Anarchism, and pointing to the bomb outrages at Delhi and Moulvie Bazaar, the Mahomedan leaders triumphantly proclaim that the sacrifice was bootless. Babu Surrendranath Banerjea and those who follow his lead are at pains to divert attention from the growing animosity between Hindus and Mahomedans in Bengal by directing the public gaze on the brotherly reconciliation of the two sects at Bombay and Aligarh. To them Mr. Fazlul Huq's speech was a thunderclap even more than to the officials who are not so blind to the position of things as they pretend to be in order to save appearances. I shall be much mistaken if the most serious problem which will puzzle the rest of Lord Carmichael's time in Bengal, is not holding the balance even between two sides, who have so much to quarrel about as the Hindus and Mahomedans; its ordinary difficulties are nothing compared with the embarrassment caused by the recrudescence of anarchism which everybody lays to the door of the Hindu badlog.

It is significant that only one of the elected European Additional Members took part in the Budget debate. Mr. Chaplin, the gentleman in question, represents the tea planters of the Dooars and his politics are absolutely parochial. Like most planters in North-Eastern India, he is strong on 'roads.' There is not a planter of my acquaintance, and I have met them all over Bengal and Assam, who would not like to bang the whole P. W. D. on the disgraceful state of the public roads in the planting districts. There is no possible doubt that compared to the roads which the planters themselves construct on their estates, the P. W. D. roads just outside are simply atrocious; but they are not a bit worse than the P. W. D. roads in other districts where there are no European tea-planters and where the mild and patient Indians do not raise their voices in clamorous protest. It is all the fault of the contract system which the P. W. D. and mofussil municipalities have to adopt; and as there seems to be no alternative to that system I suppose there will be no great relief for the taxpayers who have to use the roads. The European representatives of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association found little in the Budget to provoke comment. Our Chamber of Commerce has not yet lost its Imperial character and for many years to come its chief conflicts will be with the Government of India, rather than with the Government of Bengal. Its representation in the Bengal Council is more a tribute to its prestige than an acknowledgement of its interest in the general administration of the province. The chief value of its representatives is to swell the Government majority a duty only to carry out with unreasoning fidelity.

Before the consideration of the Budget in its final stage was begun on Wednesday, Lord Carmichael suspended the rules of business in order to move an "in memoriam" resolution on the death of Sir Edward Baker, the last of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal. With characteristic candour His Excellency declined to deliver a panegyric, simply because he had not known and had never met the object. It was against his principles to vamp up an emotion he did not feel. The task accordingly fell to Sir William Duke, who found ready supporters in the Maharaja of Burdwan, Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea and others. All were agreed that Sir Edward Baker was during the whole of his career imbued with the true spirit of liberalism, yea of the Hobhouse brand; but it was easy to see that they all held that while the spirit was willing the flesh was weak. Talking of Sir Edward Baker, a Calcutta man is liable to forget or overlook all that he did as Collector of Customs and Finance member of the Viceroy's Council, in contemplating what he left undone as the last Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. He came to us at a bad time, succeeding Sir Andrew Fraser, who did not leave the easiest of legacies. While fully subscribing to the charitable Latin sentiment to say nothing but good of the dead, and fully acknowledging the difficulty of a Calcutta man to take an impartial and dispassionate view of a lamentable failure, I cannot help saying in all sincerity that it was a grievous pity Sir Edward Baker ever came to Belvedere; physically, morally and mentally he was too small for the job. Somebody called him a pocket Napoleon, and the satire though malicious was not untrue. When he found that the peaceful and efficient administration of Bengal was beyond him, he became peevish and petulant; he made the lives of his Secretaries miserable, and all through the province he was known in official circles as "Teddy Bear." Poor fellow! He was a brilliant subordinate, but with no power to command.

The Budget Debate was preluded by a lamentation; it was epilogued with a valediction, or rather two Babu Surrendra Nath Banerjea spoke of Mr. Kuchler, the retiring Director of Public Instruction, as one of the most sympathetic, able and successful officials of the Department of Education. That the Government endorse this estimate is proved by the fact that they offered Mr. Kuchler an extension of two years, but he declined. He goes home a disappointed man, for he had fully expected to be made the first Member for Education in the Viceroy's Council. Everybody in Bengal thought he had the appointment in his pocket, but the Government of India knew better. It would have been a terrible break with Civilian tradition to acknowledge that any Member of the Department of Education, no matter how able as a Professor, was possessed of marked administrative ability. I must confess that the tradition is not without good foundation. We have had a striking illustration in Bengal. Sir Andrew Fraser, when Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, made a bold departure from the regular rule by sending a Bengal Civilian, Mr. (now Sir Archdale) Earle to succeed Sir Alexander Pedler as Director of Public Instruction. The reason really was because the Department was in a hopeless state of chaos, the professors being wholly devoid of business instinct. Mr. Earle evolved order and left the Department in a condition of administrative efficiency. Under Mr. Kuchler it gradually went back to the old Mantalini condition of hopelessness, and that is the real reason why the Government are afraid to put Professor James at the head of affairs. Mr. Hornell, who they say has been selected by the Secretary of State to succeed Mr. Kuchler is something more than a mere professor, but it would have been well for education in this presidency if a senior Civilian had been appointed. There should be a Civilian in charge of every public department; only then will all the wheels of the machine run smoothly. Mr. Hornell was attached to the Department of Education in Bengal for a short time, and his highest achievement was the writing of the quinquennial report. It showed a complete grasp of the subject and was pricked with suggestive and illuminating comments. Mr. Prothero, before he retired last year, was put on special duty to write the quinquennial report now due. A comparison of the two documents should be entertaining.

The second valediction at the Legislative Council was to Mr. Wigley who acted for fifteen years as Secretary. I have hardly ever met a man whose outward appearance so emphatically proclaimed the artistic temperament. He was the worst dressed man in Society, and his hair was never tidy; yet he was methodical beyond the average a complete "vade mecum" of procedure and propriety, and all things to all men. In private life he was an excellent musician and possessed several other graces. What was once said of Leigh Hunt may be said of him: he was a delightful coxcomb, and he will be much missed by all who knew him.

The Calcutta Corporation were yesterday in the throes of committee-election. To a large number of members this is the most important travail of the year. The competition to get into the General Committee is absolutely furious. Our Corporation consists of 50 members besides the official Chairman; 25 are elected by the wards, and 25 nominated by the Government or some privileged public bodies. Each of these sections returns four members to the general committee, and you should see the scramble for votes. Canvassing is openly done in the hall itself up to the very minute the Secretary distributes the ballot papers. And the reward—Rs. 20 per meeting attended! But this fee is so prized that two Bengalee gentlemen, one of them a Maharajah, the other a public character of large independent means, actually left the Legislative Council in the middle of an interesting debate so as to be in time to pouch their municipal perquisites. Most moneyed Bengalees are money-lenders, who regulate their conduct by the old Scot's proverb, "Every little makes a muckle." Next to the General Committee, entrance is most eagerly sought into the Markets Special Committee and the estates and general Purposes Committee. The attraction of the former is obvious; that of the latter is patronage. The outstanding feature of the results of yesterday's voting for the General Committee was that not a single representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was elected. This was due to the absence of Mr. Shirley Tremearne, who is away on a six-months' holiday, and the refusal of Mr. Rae, the Sun Fire Insurance man, to stand, because he is going home shortly. The electorate would have none of Mr. Pratt or Mr. Patterson. It will be interesting to see if Lord Carmichael will nominate Mr. Tremearne or one of the two P's. When a similar debacle occurred in Sir Andrew Fraser's time he played up to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce by appointing Mr. Tremearne. The Government have four nominations to the Committee, and they generally chose three officials and one safe man. Would a Chamber of Commerce representative be a safe man? Lord Carmichael's choice is causing some lively speculation. It is for him to justify his own statement that Commerce should be fitly and fully represented in the General Committee.

The Corporation is the poorer by the death last week of Dr. J. N. Ghose, who sat for one of the wards, and gave great

(Continued on page 9.)

MONTENEGRIN SITUATION.

EUROPEAN WAR AVERTED.

BULGARIA'S CHASTENED FRAME OF MIND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, April 7.

Speaking in the House of Commons to-day, Sir Edward Grey said that the landing of a naval brigade with field-guns or the bombardment of Montenegrin ports would not be undertaken without further instructions. Sir Edward laid stress on the international character of the demonstration, and on the importance of upholding the agreement with regard to the frontiers of Albania. He declared that this agreement was essential to the peace of Europe, and said that in his opinion it had only been accomplished in time to preserve peace among the Great Powers.

BERLIN, April 7.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor, in the Reichstag to-day, paid a warm tribute to Sir Edward Grey with reference to his conduct of the conference of Ambassadors. He had eliminated misunderstandings and deserved the gratitude of Europe. Germany was especially grateful.

He concluded, by referring to the resistance of Montenegro and affirmed that the Powers now must secure respect for their decisions with promptness and emphasis.

ALLIES' CHANGE OF ATTITUDE.

LONDON, April 7.

Reuter states that it is understood in official quarters that the change of attitude on the part of the Allies, which has wholly surprised the Powers, is due to their solidarity with Montenegro.

It appears that the blockade has not yet been declared, but is held in suspense.

LONDON, April 8.

In the House of Commons yesterday Sir Edward Grey explained that the reason Great Britain was taking part in the naval demonstration off Montenegro was to uphold the agreement between the Powers in favour of an autonomous Albania. Great Britain willingly became a party to the agreement, because the Albanians were separate both as regards race and language, and to a great extent in the matter of religion also.

CONQUEST AFTER LIBERATION.

The war had long ceased to be a war of liberation. The operations against Scutari were part of a war of conquest. Consequently the sympathy extended to the Allies contending for liberty should be extended to the Albanians in Scutari. Hence, the Government had not hesitated to join the agreement with regard to Albania. The agreement had been reached after long and laborious diplomatic effort. It left large tracts to be divided between Servia and Montenegro as the fruits of their victory. He emphasised that the upholding of the agreement was essential to the continuance of peace. He concluded by saying, amid cheers, that the agreement was in accordance with humanity. Liberty and the peace of Europe depended on the maintenance of concord between the Powers most deeply interested.

In reply to a question, Mr. Asquith deprecated any debate in the present delicate position.

Mr. Bonar Law concurred.

Mr. David Mason moved the adjournment, but the motion was lost, as only sixteen Labour and Liberal members supported it.

OBSCURE SITUATION.

LONDON, April 8.

Reuter states that diplomatists consider the Balkan situation to be most obscure. They anticipate a settlement, but express no opinion as to how it will be reached. They expect that the blockade of the Montenegrin coast will begin in three days, failing Montenegro's compliance with the wishes of the Powers.

LONDON, April 7.

The Turkish warship "Hamidieh" has sailed from Port Said.

SERVIAN VICTORY.

BELGRADE, April 8.

The Servians routed the Turkish army commanded by Djavid Pasha near Valona, and captured fifteen hundred men.

WHERE THE DIFFICULTIES RLMAIN.

LONDON, April 8.

The capture of Adrianople, coupled with the recent severe reverse near Chatalja, when two Sofia regiments recruited from the best families were annihilated, has quickened Bulgaria's desire for peace.

The difficulties raised in the Allies reply to the Powers emanate chiefly from Athens and Cetinje.

PAN-SLAVISM RAMPANT.

KIEFF, April 8.

A great Pan-Slavist demonstration, organised by students, was held outside the Bulgarian Consulate yesterday. The Consul was greeted as the representative of Balkan Federation, and was requested to telegraph to the Balkan Rulers the sympathy of the Russian people with the champions of the liberties of the Southern Slavs.

A similar demonstration was held before the Greek Consulate, and patriotic speeches were made in front of the Town Hall.

U. S. A. TARIFF.

DEMOCRATS' BILL INTRODUCED.

FREE FOOD AND CLOTHING PROPOSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, April 7.

Congress opened to-day.

The Democratic Tariff Bill was presented in the House of Representatives. Its striking features are the removal of all tariffs on many articles of food and clothing, the reduction of duties on all necessaries and increases in the rates on luxuries.

The "free list" includes raw wool, meats, flour, boots, shoes, saddlery, leather, iron ore, wood pulp, agricultural appliances etc, while uncut diamonds, precious stones and furs will pay ten per cent. and spices one and two cents per pound.

For medicinal preparations the rates are reduced from 60 per cent. to 31 per cent, those on castor oil from 33 per cent. to 15 per cent. on rice (cleaned) from 54 per cent. to 33 per cent. and on manufactures of rubber from 35 per cent. to 10 per cent. Sugar will be admitted free in three years, while there will be an immediate reduction of 25 per cent.

INCOME-TAX.

The Bill includes an Income Tax, under the provisions of which incomes of 4,000 dollars will be exempt. On incomes between 4,000 dollars, and twenty-thousand dollars, 1 per cent. is payable; thereafter, 2 per cent. to fifty-thousand, and 3 per cent. to one hundred thousand dollars. Above that, 4 per cent. is payable. It is expected that there will be a severe fight over the wool and sugar proposals.

The duties on tobacco and spirits are unchanged. Those on fruits are reduced to 15 per cent. and on sheep, cattle and horses to 10 per cent. Combed wool and tops are reduced to 15 per cent

Mr. Underwood, presenting the Bill, emphasised the view that tariffs reduced on such a basis would make the American manufacturer develop his business on the best and most economical lines, and fit him to extend his trade in the markets of the world.

COTTON PRODUCTS.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

The Tariff Bill reduces the duties on cotton thread from 31½ per cent. to 19½ per cent. *ad valorem*, on spool thread from 23 per cent. to 15 per cent. on cotton cloth from 42½ per cent. to 26½ per cent., on raw hemp 22½ dollars per ton to eleven and one-fifth dollars, on jute yarns from 27 per cent. to 15 per cent.

Silk is classed as a luxury; consequently the reductions in the duties thereon are moderate. For example, those on partly-manufactured silk goods are reduced from 21 per cent. to 13 per cent., on spun silk yarns from 37 per cent. to 35 per cent, on silk goods from 52 per cent. to 50 per cent. and on ribbons from 50 per cent. to 40 per cent. The duty on sponges will be halved. The duties on crude and prepared opium will be doubled.

PRESIDENT TO READ HIS OWN MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

President Wilson will himself read tomorrow's Message to Congress. This will be the first time this procedure has been adopted since President Adams's time.

President Wilson believes that it will tend to cultivate more intimate relations between the Legislature and the Executive.

CANADIAN FLOUR EXCLUDED.

LONDON, April 8.

In the American tariff proposals, although wheat and flour are admitted free, a duty of ten per cent. is imposed on these commodities, when coming from countries which levy duty on American flour. This will exclude Canadian and many other flours with a view to encouraging American flour-producers.

A shipping concession of five per cent. is made in the case of all rates of goods imported in American-built ships owned wholly by Americans.

The duty on chocolate and cocoa is reduced to eight per cent *ad valorum*.

The Bill declares that the only true method to extend trade with other countries is mutual concession without coercion.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

MRS. PANKHURST EXCUSED FORCIBLE FEEDING.

LONDON, April 7.

Mrs. Pankhurst is hunger-striking, but is not being forcibly fed.

The Suffragettes continue to perpetrate acts of incendiarism as a protest against the sentence on Mrs. Pankhurst. They set on fire a large mansion at Norwich, which was gutted, while houses at Hendon and Potter's Bar were found to be on fire.

The Suffragettes also attempted to set on fire the stands on the Cardiff racecourse.

Further raids on post-offices and pillar-boxes in Glasgow are reported.

LONDON, April 8.

The report of the Militant Women's Social and Political Union shows that he expenditure last year amounted to £25,731, which sum includes £6,321 said in salaries.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns railway stations, al. large open spaces and streets.

GERMAN ARMY BILL.

RESULT OF TURKISH DEFEATS.

PREPARATIONS ON FIGHT ON BOTH SIDES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 8.

In the Reichstag yesterday, on the occasion of the first reading of the Army Bill, Dr. von Bethman-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, said that should a European conflagration ever break out, in which Slavs and Germans were opposed, it would be a disadvantage for Germany that the Slav States which have shown an unusually active vitality, should have displaced European Turkey.

Germany's relations with the Government of Russia, continued the Chancellor, were most friendly, but Pan-Slavism had been strengthened in Russia by the victories of the Balkan States, and this acute revival of racial instincts must be taken into account.

Germany's relations with the French Government were good. He believed that the present French Government wanted to live in neighbourly peace with Germany, but with the strengthening of the French national sentiment, the passionate, Chauvinistic elements were showing an anti-German animus.

Defeats of the Turks appeared to the lively French mind as defeats suffered by the Germans. These elements were already disposing of Germany's future. Germany must be prepared to fight for her life on two sides. The Government was introducing the Bill, not because it wanted war, but because it wanted peace. When it became law, Germans would be as little disturbers of the world's peace as before.

Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg assented to the suggestions made by members of the English Cabinet as to the desirability of the extension of friendship between the existing groups of Powers. He went further and said that such threads of friendship must be spun.

He concluded by emphasising that Germany was cultivating relations with Russia and France, not without success, while he was glad to confirm the statements of Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey that Anglo-German relations were now good.

CHINESE REPUBLIC.

REASON FOR DELAY OF RECOGNITION.

LONDON, April 7.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir J. D. Rees asked when Britain would recognise the new Chinese Government and whether recognition would depend on a prior settlement of the controversial questions between China and Britain, including Tibet and the opium question.

Mr. F. D. Acland replied that, when the present administration in China was established, Britain agreed to act in concert with the other Powers, and said that recognition would be conditional on the formal confirmation by the Republic of the rights and privileges resulting from treaties as established usages which were enjoyed by British subjects. The Imperial Government still adhered to these views.

RECOGNITION WITHHELD BY EUROPEAN STATES.

WASHINGTON, April, 8.

Not only have Britain and Japan hitherto not given their recognition to the Chinese Republic, but there are indications that Russia, France and Germany will withhold immediate recognition.

Brazil, and probably all South America, will follow the lead of the United States.

THE "NAVAL HOLIDAY."

GERMAN APPRECIATION OF THE OFFER.

BERLIN, April 7.

The German Chancellor, speakingin the Reichstag, declared that the fact that Mr. Churchill's "naval holiday" proposal was a great step forward, and Germany would await concrete proposals.

He rejoiced to confirm Mr. Asquith's assurance of the good relations existing between Britain and Germany.

BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON, April. 7.

The increases in imports for the month of March amounted to £180,531, and in exports to £975,976.

The increases were principally in raw wool, grain, flour and meat, while raw cotton showed a decrease of £3,804,278.

The increase in exports were in coal, £2,897,632, while the decreases were in food and drink and also in manufactures of wool, £518,832, and cotton £1,052,599.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 7.

The death is announced of Lady Carson.

The death is announced of the magistrate, Mr. R. H. Bullock-Marsham.

[Mr. Robert H. Bullock Marsham, M. A., the son of the late Robert Bullock Marsham, Warden of Merton College, Oxford, was born in 1833. In 1871 he married Laura, daughter of George Field Ashurst Park, Kent. He had been Metropolitan Police Magistrate, at Bow Street, since 1879.]

THE FRENCH NAVY.

IMPORTANT BILL TO BE INTRODUCED.

INCREASED PERSONNEL AND MORE BUILDING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 8.

The French Minister of Marine has prepared important Navy Bills, bringing up the personel to the requirements of the increase in units, including 150 additional officers, and the reduction of the age limit providing for the construction of three additional battleships the acceleration of the existing programme, and an important extension of the aeronautic service, and asking for a supplementary estimate of nearly twenty millions sterling.

CANADA'S NAVY.

PREMIER'S TELLING REPLY TO THE OPPOSITION.

OTTAWA, April 8.

The Dominion House of Commons resumed a the debate on the Naval Bill. The Opposition rejected the overtures of the Government with a view to the cessation of obstruction.

Mr. Borden, the Premier, suggested the fixing of a date for the vote, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Opposition leader, said the proper mode of settlement was a reference to the people, as in the case of the Reciprocity Bill. He declared that there was no emergency which necessitated a contribution to the Imperial Navy. There could be no compromise in a matter affecting Canada's autonomy.

Mr. Bordan replied that it was impossible for Canada to be neutral in war time, and remain part of the British Empire with self-respect.

FRENCH EX-MINISTER DEAD.

LONDON, April 8.

The death is announced of the French ,ex-MinisterM. Constans.

INDIAN MOSLEMS' FUTURE.

SIND MAGNATE CAUSES SOME SURPRISE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, April 8.

Mir Ayub Khan, of the ruling house of Las Bela, one of the political leaders of the Mahomedans in Sind, who has been claimed all along by the Congress as an adherent, surprised everyone by a declaration of the opposite sort in a lecture entitled, "The Moslems and their future in India," delivered by him at the Sind Madressah in Karachi. The Mir Saheb said that he was not an opponent of the Congress, but he contended that the time had not yet come when the Mahomedans could stand on an identical political platform with the Hindus and thus merge themselves. By all means let the Mahomedans work together, as far as practicable, in concord, but let it also be clearly understood that the Mahomedans could not except the Congress ideal of being Indians first and anything else they liked afterwards. They must on the contrary, be Mahomedans first and anything else they liked afterwards. Their first solicitude must be for Mahomedan interests, and they must be jealous to uphold their communal rights.

Dr. Hassaram, a Hindu and a Congressman, who was present by privilege, asked to be allowed to speak, and permission being granted, he made an eloquent appeal to Mahomedans to join hands with the Hindus on a common platform.

Mir Ayub Khan, replying, repeated energetically what he had already said, and added that the immediate need of the Mahomedans was to educate and uplift themselves. Till they did that, he argued, they were unfit to stand by the side of the Hindus on equal terms; and if they should attempt political association prematurely, they would be like a very weak man who offers the hand of friendship to a very strong man. The strong man would take the weak man's hand in his great grasp and would crush it.

KARACHI PORT.

ARRANGEMENTL FOR FIRE-PROTECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, April 8.

The Karachi Port Trustees have had before them a letter from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, enquiring what arrangements have been made to cope with the outbreaks of fire in the Thole produce yard and the Keamari export and import yards.

In reply, the Chamber is to be informed that, as regards the Thole produce yard, the Port Trust accept no responsibility, except for goods taken over by them; but that a water main will be laid in the yard, and in connection there with the tenants of pluths may make their own fire protection arrangements at their own charge.

As regards Keamari, the fire protection of the wharves is considered sufficient, and in the yard no responsibility is accepted, except for goods taken over; nor can fire protection be guaranteed.

In the Mansfield import yard arrangements are now being made and hydrants laid, which it is considered will amply protect the whole area.

A FRONTIER FIGHT.

TRIBESMEN ATTACK MILITIA.

PROMPT DESPATCH OF REINFORCEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 8.

News received from the North-West Frontier states:—An incident, which at one time threatened serious trouble, occurred at Shinwari on the Thall Idak road on Saturday afternoon.

It appears Major Smith, Political Agent in Tochi, was holding a *jirga* at which tribal allowances were being distributed. The tribesmen quarrelled among themselves, and, on the sepoys intervening, Major Smith's orderly was killed. A general fight then followed, Tari Khel and Kabul Khel joining together in a common attack upon the Militia. They were beaten off, but after the nightfall they again fired upon the post and camp outside, causing four or five casualties.

Heliographic information was sent to Banu and the flying column was promptly moved to restore communications. It made a fine march directly over the hills, and reached Shinwari on Monday. The tribesmen by that time had cleared off and all was quiet in the neighbour hood of Kohat. A moveable column had also been despatched to Thall as a precautionary measure, but its services were not needed.

Sir G. Roos-Keppel left Peshawar on receipt of the news, and was due to reach Thall on Tuesday morning.

It is believed the outbreak was quite unpremeditated, being due in the first instance to the sudden quarrel among the members of the jirga, who were afterwards foolish enough to turn their anger against the Political Officer and the Militia.

SIMLA, April 8.

The following Press *communique* was issued from the Foreign Office on the 5th April:—

While Major Smith, Political Agent, was distributing the customary tribal allowances, a quarrel between the two parties of Saifali Kabul Khel Wazirs about their allowances led to a general fight. Owing to the interruption in the signalling communications precise information is not at present forthcoming, but it appears that in the evening the Spinwan fort was attacked by a party of the Kabul Khel and Tori Khel Wazirs, who were however driven off. The Northern Waziristan Militia are reported to have lost two men killed and four wounded. All was quiet on the night of the 6th, and reinforcements have reached Spinwan and Miramshah as a precautionary measure. The troops in the vicinity have been held in readiness, but the attack appears to have been entirely unpremeditated, and to be devoid of tribal significances.

POLICE AND SEPOYS.

SENTENCES IN THE OOTACAMUND RIOT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, April 8.

In the sepoy-police disturbance, Mr. M. Young, District Magistrate, to-day acquitted two out of the thirteen accused. Of the sepoys one was convicted under section 147, 325 and 353, and sentenced to eight months' imprisonment. All the rest were found guilty under sections 147, 325 and 353, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

An appeal is being preferred to the District Court of Coimbatore.

THE CANNANORE TRIAL

EVIDENCE BY CAPT. FULLER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CANNANORE, APRIL 8.

The trial of Capt. J. H. M. Fuller was resumed this morning. The prosecution having closed the case, Capt. Fuller elected to give evidence. He stated that he had proceeded on leave on the 1st July 1911, and not on the 4th July, as stated in the order book. The pay for August had been distributed on the 1st or 2nd September at any rate it was before he came back, therefore he could neither have signed the cheque nor disbursed the money for the month of August. The railway ticket account had been signed by Capt. Coleridge for August. In fact witness had only signed the railway ticket account for one month which showed that he really had not kept that account. From the treasure chest ledger no blank cheques appeared to have been drawn for any of the items contained in the extract and therefore they must have been cash payments.

The Court compared the extract prepared by the accused with the treasure chest ledger and the Quartermaster's receipt book, and the extract was found to be correct.

Accused, continuing his evidence, deposed, that blank cheques for some items had been issued, but no receipts could be found. He felt sure that when he had paid out moneys he had done so in accordance with the pay-slips.

Cross-examined by the prosecutor, he said that the railway ticket fund account for September, which he had signed, was sufficiently clear.

Examined by the Court, accused said that to the best of his recollection, the pay-slips were supplied on pay day and they purported to be a copy of the distribution statement. He could not say to whom he had handed over the duties of Quartermaster when he went on leave. As he had the magazine keys he must have handed over to somebody, probably to Capt. Spitta as he was the Adjutant

On cross-examination, the accused said that he had two other witnesses to cite, but asked for time to prepare a written address, which was granted.

CURZON STATUE.

UNVEILED BY LORD CARMICHAEL.

A VICEROY WHO LEFT HIS MARK IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 8.

This evening H. E. the Governor unveiled Lord Curzon's statue.

His Excellency made a lengthy speech, in which he referred to the acts of Lord Curzon as Viceroy of India. In course of his speech Lord Carmichael said:

It is common knowledge that Lord Curzon's early ambitions led him towards indiscretions. No Viceroy, possibly no man, ever came to take up his task in India more carefully prepared for it than Lord Curzon was, by diligent and intelligent study. All admit that he worked hard while here. No one can say that his work was not thorough. We meet many people who did not agree with his views, or who disapprove of some of his acts, but we meet none who deny that he freely and ungrudgingly gave to India of his best of his untiring energy.

The way in which he set himself to task and did not turn aside from it until he had done it; the way in which he never spared himself his indomitable courage which gave him strength to do what he thought he ought to do, even when suffering acute physical pain, above all, the way in which he got other people to work well, all go to make indelible the mark which Lord Curzon has left in India.

I know there are people who point to some of the things which he did or aimed at doing and say that they have not endured. There are people who tell me that it is a strange irony of fate that I should unveil Lord Curzon's statue, for it has only been the setting aside of one of Lord Curzon's ideas which has brought me to Bengal, but this is not really so. No man can ever succeed in everything he tries unless he is a man who never tries to do things really worth doing. Neither I, nor any future Governor of Bengal, is ever likely to allow the recurrence of the state of affairs which led Lord Curzon to believe that Bengal ought to be divided. If we showed any signs of allowing it, I am sure the popular representatives of Calcutta who know that the prosperity of your city of the whole of Bengal are bound together would be far too patriotic to stand it.

The love of the people of Calcutta for their city is proverbial, it strikes every new comer at first. One may be inclined to think that the love is at times perhaps a little too strongly expressed, but it seems to me that no one can be here long without beginning to share that love oneself. I know I feel it, and no one ever felt it more than Lord Curzon did. I shall not quote, as I might quote, the things he has so eloquently said about Calcutta. We have only to remember what he did, we have only to look at the improvements which he effected".

COUNTESS OF MINTO.

HER PORTRAIT FOR THE CITY THAT SHE LOVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, April. 8.

In unveiling the portrait of the Countess of Minto last evening, Lord Carmichael, in the course of his speech, said: "We must recognise that a Viceroy's life is as arduous and as difficult as that of any man, and we must recognise what a help to him the tact, calm judgment, courage and sympathy of his wife must be. It is well, I think, that you should place here for the public to look at, not only the portraits of those who have filled the highest post in India, but also those of the ladies who have so nobly and so unselfishly helped them in their work. Lord Curzon, in a speech—it was in his farewell speech at the Byculla Club—enumerated some of the multifarious duties of a Viceroy, and said that one of these was to make Bombay and Calcutta each think that it was the capital of India. Future Viceroys will be relieved of that difficult task. I know nothing about Bombay, I have never been there, but I know, I hear it on all hands, that Lady Minto did succeed in making you realise that she and Lord Minto loved Calcutta, and I know, too, that she succeeded in making Calcutta think such thoughts of her as render you all impatient with me at this moment, for you are longing to welcome her portrait, which I shall now uncover."

STORM OVER CALCUTTA.

PONTOON SWEPT AWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 8.

A storm on Sunday night caused considerable damage to the shipping, especially in the lower reaches of the river, where a number of country boats were swamped, the boatmen being taken unawares by the suddenness with which the wind arose.

The storm was very violent at diamond Harbour, where it carried away a pontoon erected for the landing of passengers from the "Cleveland." The pontoon was swept away and carried some miles down the river.

LADY HARDINGE.

THANKS TO WOMEN OF INDIA.

HER EXCELLENCY'S LETTER TO LADY PENTLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 8.

The following is a copy of the letter which Lady Pentland has received from Lady Hardinge, thanking her for the address which had been presented to her by the women of India.

Viceroy's Camp, India, Dehra Dun, March 31st 1913,

My dear Lady Pentland,

I have to-day received the address from the ladies of India, enclosed in an elephant's tusk from Burmah, and also a wonderfully beautiful old red lacquer box, which is eventually to hold a book with the signatures of the donors. I most truly appreciate the intrinsic beauty of the gifts themselves, but first and foremost in my memory will always remain the sympathy and depth of feeling which has through this address and in this very beautiful way been shown to me by numbers of women in India. I want to thank you specially for the interest you have shown, and for the help you have given, but fear these words of mine cannot tell you to what extent I am grateful and appreciative Believe me, Dear Lady Pentland,

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) WINIFRED HARDINGE OF PENSHURST

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

RULE AGAINST ATTORNEY DISCHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 8.

At the High Court, Justice Imam disposed of the rule issued on Shamul Dhone Dutt, an attorney, to show cause why he should not be committed to Jail for contempt for making certain allegations contained in two separate letters appearing in the *Bengalee and Indian Daily News* newspapers over his signature.

A daughter of the respondent instituted a suit against him for the recovery of certain properties. On the 10th and 11th of March there appeared in the *Bengalee* and *Indian Daily News* a report of the suit.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, observed: "The publication of the letters in question does not tend to prejudice a trial, the date of which is not yet fixed and is undoubtedly a very distant one from now. The rule in this case was granted on an application, which did not disclose the fact that the paragraphs in each of the two newspapers had appeared with a sensational heading, and which was enough in itself to frighten an old man who was only anxious to preserve his honour, the matter being discussed in the papers before a judicial declaration had been made by a competent court. I am not prepared to take such a serious view of the conduct of the respondent as I am asked to by the petitioner. It is quite possible that the respondent has come very near the line, but, in my view, he has not transgressed that line, inasmuch as the motive was not to create a favourable impression in his favour for the advance of his case. Nor do I think there is any apprehension that his letters tend to prejudice a fair trial. The rule, therefore, is discharged, the parties to bear their respective costs."

ANOTHER ATTEMPTED TRAIN WRECK.

B.N.R. MAIL ESCAPES FOR THE THIRD TIME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 8.

A third obstruction was discovered on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway near Berhampore on Sunday night. Full details are not yet to hand, but it appears that the driver of the mail train felt a slight lurch when two miles out of Ichchapuram. The lurch was so slight that he did not stop the train, but on arrival at Berhampore it was noticed that the cowcatcher of the engine was bent. From the apperence of the cow-catcher it is evident that the damage was caused by an obstruction.

The place where the obstruction was placed on the line is between Ichchapurum and Jhadupudi, and a few miles to the south of the place where the two previous attempts had been made.

MOTOR FATALITY.

INQUIRY INTO THE ACCIDENT AT PARSI STATUE.

The inquiry by the Coroner into the circumstances attending the death of one Saladin Turab, a mill-hand aged 50, who was run over by a motor-car driven by one Syed Latifali Syed Hasanali, on the afternoon of the 2nd instant, was concluded at the Morgue yesterday.

The driver, who came with his pleader Athavale, deposed that he had seen the deceased being knocked down and run over by the car. As the man had already been charged by the police for rash driving, the jurors declined to go into the question of whether the car was being driven in a negligent manner or not, and they returned a verdict of death caused by the deceased being run over by a Motor Car.

HOME VIA THE CONTINENT.

[BY A SECOND-CLASS PASSENGER.]

Most people provided their means permit of it prefer to journey, both by sea and land in the easiest and most comfortable way, but the limited incomes force many Anglo-Indians either to travel in a less expensive way or to forego the pleasure of a trip altogether. Especially is this so with respect to the journey home when the expenses, which tend rather to increase than decrease, often present a formidable obstacle to those whose official positions, not always very adequately paid, swallow up the greater part of the salary, leaving very little with which to meet the heavy expenses of a visit to England. To travel other than first class has no attractions for them, partly because they question the pleasure of a journey done under conditions which may be far from agreeable on account of the company and the general accommodation. It is true there are always a good number of second-class passengers on board the P. and O. ships. There are however, certain satisfactory features about a second-class passage on the P. and O. steamers which determine the traveller, if he cannot afford the better class, to accept it. The present writer has just completed a voyage second-class by Austrian Lloyd. The first-class passenger on any line can be practically sure of excellent accommodation and cuisine, but the person whose slender means necessitate travelling in a class which he may think somewhat below his dignity, is very chary to take a passage at all unless he can be assured there is to be a reasonable amount of pleasure connected with it. It is with this particular class of person in view that I thought I would write you a brief account of my journey on the new boat of the Austrian Lloyd Line, the "Gablonz", which has now completed its maiden return voyage.

Accounts of this vessel appeared in the Indian papers the week before she sailed, and fairly full descriptions of the rooms and accommodation on the first class were given. Few ships are better fitted up on this deck, and the most exacting travellers would find little to complain of. Everything is arranged in the most luxurious and comfortable style and no efforts have been spared to cater for the pleasure of the passengers. In fact, so desirous is the Company of making its two new ships as excellent as possible, they have commissioned an expert to travel on this trip in order to discover anything faulty in the arrangements with a view to improvements. Little, however was said in the accounts referred to of the provision made on the second class deck.

It is usual for the passenger to take stock of those who are to be his companions in the confined limits of the vessel for several weeks, as soon as he is settled on board. In all there were twenty-nine passengers, the majority being men, and it did not require any great skill to label them. One table was wholly occupied by young army officers, chiefly of Indian regiments, who, while not exclusive, constituted something of a clique; the second table was of a more varied description, several officers and their wives, married ladies without their husbands but nevertheless in the highest of spirits, an American business man, a little disdainful of the waste of time involved in changing for dinner, to whom a change of coat sufficed to meet the demands of etiquette. The black cloth of several missionaries was evident at the third table, but not more evident than the hearty laugh and not too subdued voice of a lady who kept us in good spirits during the days when the motions of the vesseldid not demand her presence below, a lady doctor, a business manager, an officer and his wife made up the number. Certainly we had little to complain of with respect to the company. All were on the friendliest terms and the young officer, whose walk was so expressive of the high opinion he held of himself, was borne in perfect good nature by all. It is not usual and seldom necessary, when travelling second class to carry evening dress. On the journey most of the gentlemen did "dress" and a number of the ladies But though this gave us the feeling of greater kinship with our first-class fellow passengers, there was another factor that made us forget if we were at all tempted to envy them, the difference between us. A comparison of the menu cards showed that they were practically identical, and that, for our much lower rate, we were getting the same kind of food. And that was of the very best. There is a good choice and all is excellently served. If the other vessels of the line are so well catered for none need hesitate to book a passage on these vessels. On account of the food. To signal one dish out of the many, perhaps the palm would be given to the puddings generally most deliciously iced. But all was excellent—breakfast, at 8-30; lunch at 1 p. m., dinner at 7 p. m.

The reader will doubtless be wondering wherein lay the difference between the two classes. There were some differences but they were scarcely noticeable, and certainly none of them need cause the slightest discomfort. It was to be expected that the cabins should be inferior. but even with respects to these the difference is not serious. Some of the cabins are rather small, especially when they are arranged for four persons, but the outer double berthed cabins if one is fortunate enough to procure one are exceedingly comfortable. Even the inner ones are kept cool and fresh by the electric fan. fitted without extra cost, in all the cabins, and the new and improved system of ventilation adopted throughout the ship. There is an interesting, and very convenient, arrangement by which it is possible for the person in either berth to turn on or out the electric light, so making each independent of the other. The strict division between the first and second class passengers so pronounced on the P. and O. steamers is not made on the "Gablonz." We were permitted to use the whole length of the lower deck so that it was possible for us to have long walks for exercise; the gymnasium, fitted with several capital inventions for rowing, riding, etc., was open for two hours a day to the second-class passengers: the smoking room next to the dinning saloon, was well furnished, and contained a piano for our use; the deck space was quite ample for the limited number of passengers and gave a greater amount of room per person than the first class enjoyed. It will be seen that we poor second-class passeagers did not fare badly and had no cause to regret taking the cheaper passage.

It must not, however, be thought there were no disadvantages. For instance, during the rough weather, and we had several nasty days, the motion of the ship was felt much more in the stern than amidships while the action of the screw was sometimes very pronounced. In one other respect the second class passenger is at a disadvantage. The deck being in the stern of the vessel is subject to the inconvenience which comes from the dirty products of the engine fires which sometimes fall in such quantities as to be troublesome while the awnings are up their is not much felt but when they are removed one can only get protection by enconsing oneself in a shelted place. These two drawbacks are easily overlooked in view of the many conveniences we enjoyed. A disadvantage common to both classes on this line is due to the need for handing over the greater part of one's luggage at Port Said. Two or three days before reaching this port all luggage the passenger does not wish to take overland with him must be handed over to the Purser who despatches it to England by a cargo-boat. It is not always an easy matter to pack and unpack in the hold and to say goodbye to most of one's goods nearly a week before completing the journey. It is an inconvenience, and any way of lessening this will be heartily welcomed, but the thought of the comparatively low rates at which we are travelling soon reconciles us to the inconvenience. We were favoured with good weather the greater part of the way and in spite of the fact that we lost over a day owing to an accident to the engines we were very few hours late reaching Venice where many of these steamers now call to permit passengers to land, The journey from Venice or Trieste is quickly made, if the passenger desires, while the chance this route gives of visiting some of the Continental show places will be an additional inducement to the traveller who is not able to journey in the more fashionable steamships.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, etc.

Captain D. H. Powell, 105th Light Infantry, to officiate as Brigade Major, Poona Brigade.

Major General C. St. L. Barter, C.V.O., C.B., assumed officiating Command of 6th Division, forenoon, 1st April, and Brigadier General S. C. V. Smith, R.A. assumed officiating Command of Poona Brigade.

Lieut: R. C. Christie, 102nd Grenadiers, to officiate as Station Staff Officer and Pension Pay Master Aurangabad.

Captain P. L. Hanbury, Station Staff Officer Bangalore, to officiate as Brigade Major, Bangalore Brigade.

Major A. B. Stone, 2nd Cheshire Regiment, to be Commandant, Pachmarhi Sanitarium for the season 1913.

Regimental, 92nd Punjabis—Capt. H. D. Cloote to be officiating Double Company Commander.

127th Baluch Light Infantry.—Lieut. E. A. W. Lake to be Officiating Quarter Master.

2nd-7th Gurkhas.—Capt W. Johnston to be officiating Double Company Commander, 108th Infantry.—Major O. S. Fellows, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major A. P. How, granted sick leave.

27th Light Cavalry.—Capt W. F. S. Casson, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander in an existing vacancy and to remain seconded; Captains T. G. J. Torrie and B. N. Abbay, Squadron Officers to be Squadron Commanders pro tem and to remain seconded; Capt. V. L. F. P. Jackson, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander pro tem.

127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.—Capt C. Kennedy-Craufurd-Stuart, Squadron Officer, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force), (Daly's Horse), on exchange with Capt. J. H. McCudden, to be Double Company Officer and to remain seconded.

83rd Wallajabad Light Infantry—Capt. G. D. S. Le Messurier, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander pro tem, vice Major A. R. Nethersole seconded.

95th Russell's Infantry.—Major N. G. W. Pratt, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major F. F. Major granted leave.

89th Punjabis.—Lieut.-Colonel L. W. Y. Campbell, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, and Major B. R. B. Murray, Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, and to remain seconded; vice Colonel C. V. Mainwaring vacated.

89th Punjabis.—Major G. A. Strahan, Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command pro tem, vice Major E. R. B. Murray seconded.

Captain N. M., Geoghegan, Double Company Commander pro temp is confirmed in that appointment, and to remain seconded vice Lieut.-Colonel L. W. Y. Campbell appointed Commandant.

Captain. W. S. J. Scruby, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander pro tem, vice Captain N. M. Geoghegan seconded.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—Capt M.R.K. Hodgson, 2nd Royal Fusiliers, 7th months in and ex India, Major H. Smyth 2nd Cheshire Regiment, 2 months in India, Capt. J. A. Busfield, Cheshire Regiment, 3 months in India, Lieut. H. L. Hodgson, Cheshire Regiment, 2 months in India, Lieut. V. W. H. Duke, Cheshire Regiment, 2 months in India, Lieut. J. W. A. Craig, Cheshire Regiment, 6 months ex India, Major E. H. Oliphant, 96th Infantry, 7 1-2 months in India, Lieut. J. E. G. Carlisle, 107th Pioneers, 8 months ex India M. C., Capt. J. T. Coleman, I.M.S., Superintendent Military Prison, Poona, 12 months in India. Lieut A. P. Cunningham, 127th Baluch Light Infantry, 5 months ex India. Capt. H. B. Holmes, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, 12 months in and ex India, Lieut. J. D. Owen, 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 8 months ex India, Lieut H. S. Wurtele, No. 4 Ammunition Column R.F.A. 2 months in India M. C., Lieut-Colonel C. O. Swanston, D.S.O., 34th Horse, 4 months ex India.

STATE CENSORSHIP OF DRESSES.

A Bill which furnishes a classical illustration of the grandmo herly legislation occasionally favoured by local Parliaments in America has been introduced in the Ohio Legislature. It is described as a "Bill to prescribe the fashions to be worn by women in this State." If the measure secures the approval of the Legislature the designing and manufacture of women's clothing will be subject in future to the censorship of a Commission of three members, of whom it is stipulated one shall be an ordained minister of religion, one a parent with not less than three children, and the third a social settlement worker. The sartorial censors are empowered to "prohibit such styles and patterns of garments as they shall deem after a hearing to be detrimental to virtue or chastity."

The discretionary powers of the censors, however, are strictly limited, as according to the conditions of the Bill the "peekaboo" or open blouses will in future be considered illegal. The Bill fixes the exact limit of decollete gowns, prescribing that "not more than two inches of neck below the chin shall be uncovered." It makes it unlawful for women to wear any outer garment trimmed or combined with lace insertion or net through which the colour or texture of the skin may be distinguished. The Bill further prohibits the display of "transparent stockings in public places." It makes it a punishable offence for shopkeepers to exhibit in there windows undraped or artificial figures. In introducing the Bill Mr. Louis Capelle, representative for St. Louis, forvently declared his coviction that the "immodesty of the attire worn by women in the streets was the cause of the great wave of immorality now sweeping the country." The three members of the Commission must be selected from men and women between the ages of thirty and fifty.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

THE BANK CASE.

Mr. Justice Beaman, yesterday, continued the hearing of the case in which the London County and Westminster Bank sued the Bank of Bombay in respect of £600, the facts of which suit have already deen reported in these columns.

The Hon. Mr. J. D. Strangman, Advocate General, with Mr. J. D. Inverarity, and Mr. H. Campbell, appeared for the Bank of Bombay, and the London County and Westminster Bank was represented by Mr. D. B. Binning.

Mr. C. H. Wilson, the witness for the plaintiffs, whose examination continued from the previous day was cross-examined by Mr. Strangman. In the course of his replies he stated that he took great interest in the work of Exchange Banks in India, and he had heard something of the proposal recently put forward to entrust exchange operations in the control of the Presidency Banks; but he had no knowledge of the feeling the proposal had caused amongst the exchange banks and he had not heard of the protest that was made to the Secretary of State for India in this matter. He was not aware that the Bank of Bombay, under the Presidency Bank Act, was not allowed to send shipment documents to London and he had not read the Act. He said that the limited powers of the Bank of Bombay explained the payment of £9,000. The general method of procedure under these circumstances would be to receive the shipment documents and forward them to the London Office and where they would not be parted with if the money had not been paid.

Mr. Wilson, further questioned on the validity of the document, (Ex. B.), [the telegraphic intimation authorising the payment of money, stated that there were two kinds of documentary credit:—In the first the particular sum to be drawn was specified and nothing more or less should be taken; in the second that up to a certain sum was mentioned. If the advances were made against one description of goods, all that was necessary was the specification of the amount, but when the description of the goods varies, the maximum amount in each case should be stated. In the exhibit shown to him there was not the usual words which were used in documentary credit forms. The usual forms authorized the negotiation of an amount up to a certain limit, but that condition, though not implied, was specified. By that if any one authorized to draw the amount could do so in any sums he liked, either in part or in whole, and for that reason the credit was open to that amount without any condition. In no case could there be documentary credit of the class he mentioned as relating up to a certain amount without the insertion of the words "not exceeding." The mention of rates in the documentary credit might well have been left out from it, and all that the Bank was concerned in was to get the quantity of goods mentioned in the documentary credit and the mention of rates and freights might, and reasonably too, tend to lead to a different construction than intended.

The witness's opinion was further asked, for in connection with other documents exhibited and coming to the bill of lading, he said that he would decline to accept those bills of lading as he thought that they were absolutely incorrect inasmuch as they differed from the invoice.

The Advocate-General then argued the case for the plaintiffs. He said the question to be considered was whether the credit or advance to be limited by the amount specified was to be paid in instalments or in a lump. To arrive at that he would deal with the evidence tendered and the documents exhibited in the suit. But, before beginning, he would ask His Lordship to note that he was not concerned with any instructions which the London County and Westminster Bank had received from the Nice Bank, as they were not relevant in the present suit, which was between the London County and Westminster Bank and the Bank of Bombay.

Mr. Strangman then read the Telegraphic intimation authorising the Bank of Bombay to pay the amount of £9,000 against 800 iron rails, and explained the language used, saying that the only construction that could be put on the language used in that document was the one they had done. All the witnesses called by him had testified to that fact and even Mr. Wilson, the last witness examined had ultimately supported their statement. He had come forward and spoken in a very straightforward way in striking contrast to the last witness examined. There was no reason to disbelieve those witnesses. Mr. Binning had spoken in a very uncomplimentary way of the evidence of Mr. Sims, a young man of only a few years' experience, and, compared with the evidence of Mr. Wilson, the manager of a bank with considerable experience, he had no doubt that Mr. Sim's position was perfectly honest. It had been tendered in a straightforward manner. Witness had given his answers and stuck to them and furnishing good reasons in support. Counsel's witnesses had not come forward in any partisan spirit. Unlike the witness they had had that morning Mr. Critcheley, one of their witnesses had deposed in an intelligent way without any equivocation or alteration.

Mr. Strangman then referred to sec. 36 of Act II of 1876, known as the Presidency Banks Act by which the Bank's business is defined. Section 36 (a) 5 of the Act related to the Bank's advancing or lending money and under that section they could not do anything until they were paid in Bombay. That fact explained their position. They had no London Office and could not make advances against goods except those shipped.

Mr. Strangman then dealt with the various documents put in beginning with the plaint.

A NOTORIOUS BUDMASH.

The District Magistrate of Bijapur convicted and sentenced Mallappa Ningappa Khandekar under section 110 of the criminal Procedure Code and he was ordered to execute a bond for Rs. 2,000 with two good and approvable securities residing in British districts.

Against this order he appealed to the High Court and the application was yesterday disposed of by Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Heaton.

The accused was charged before the Magistrate on charges of extortion, robbery, cattle-poisoning, an incendiarism and the evidence of the village officers and others was very strong. He was held in dread by the people of the neighbouring villages, and it was stated that he had a gang under him. It was also stated that, owing to the fact that he had several times acted as informant to the police and easily escaped from their clutches himself.

Their Lordships refused to interfere with the sentence passed on the accused and rejected the application.

DECREE FOR PLANITIFF.

Sivasankar Narain, a photographer sued Radhabai and another before Mr. Justice Davar, for a sum of Rs. 5,960 and interest thereon at 14annas per cent per mensem. A certain property had been mortgaged in lieu thereof.

Mr. Kirtikar for the plaintiff yesterday appeared and prayed for a decree stating that the property at present could fetch, only Rs. 400.

The defendant appeared in person and admitted the claim.

His Lordship decreed in favour of the plaintiff, with costs, and directed that if the amount were not paid in seven months, the property might be sold.

DEAL IN TIMBER.

Mia Mahomed Jan Mahomed Chotani sued Sale Mahomed Yusuf for the recovery of a certain amount due in respect of dealing in timber.

Mr. B. J. Wadia appeared on behalf of the plaintiff before Mr. Justice Davar yesterday, and stated that, when his client went to serve the summons he found the defendant was dead and it was therefore necessary to join his heirs as defendants in the suit.

His Lordship said that he would take the case up after the vacation.

SPECULATION IN SILVER.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, had sentenced Fateh Mahomed Shah Mehemed and Harigovind Amulak to pay fines of Rs. 150 and Rs. 100, respectively, for gambling in silver. There were in all 54 accused persons. With the exception of these two, the others were discharged. Before Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Heaton in the High Court Mr. Sorab Davar, barrister, with Mr. Thakur, pleader, presented an appeal against the decison of Mr. Setalwad, which was admitted.

The facts of the case in the lower court were fully reported in these columns.

QUESTION OF MORTGAGE.

Before Mr. Justice Davar Mr. Mulla appeared for Tejmul Bhakchand, the plaintiff in a suit in which Dhamji Vithoba and another was defendant, and stated that the first defendant, had mortgaged his property to the plaintiff, disregarding the fact that he had leased his property but he had not given up possession of the same.

His Lordship gave the defendant time to enable him to file his written statement, and adjourned the case.

THE POLICE COURT.

HOUSE-BREAKING BY DAYLIGHT.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged one Moolji Jetha, a native of Kathiawar, aged 25, with attempt of house-breaking by daylight.

The complainant, one Harilal Mahasakh, lives on the first floor of a chawl in Bhoiwada. As usual he went to work on Monday, at 10 a.m., in the morning after locking his room. In the afternoon, the neighbours heard the noise of somebody tampering with the fastenings and saw the accused trying to break the lock open with a jemmy. Finding that he had been seen, the accused dropped the jemmy and bolted, but was arrested and made over to the police.

The accused had been sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 500 in a previous case of house-breaking by day. His Lordship now sentenced him to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE WEATHER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SIMLA, April 8.

Local rainfall is reported from Assam. A depression appeared in north-west India which will probably give thunder and dust storm during the next few days.

Forecast.—Local showers in Assam and the hills of north-west India.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 8th April 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in excess in upper Sind. Maximum temperature is above normal also in north Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is nearly normal,

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at most stations. Minimum temperature is below normal in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Heavy rain associated with a thunder-storm has been reported from Colombo; over the reporting area in India weather has been dry. Moderate cloud has appeared over the Punjab and light cloud over Rajputana and upper Sind.

A few dust-storms are possible in the Punjab.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. local time on the 8th April, 1913, was 29·869 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 6 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a.m. local time. The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches, and that of the attached thermometer 80deg F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid. no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 01 inches for 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, March 31.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount to be revised Estimated to be remitted during 1912-13. £25,600,000

Remitted from 1st April, 1912, to 29th March 1913, by Council Bills (a) ... ... £25,73',800

Excess ... ... £ 72,800

Of this sum £7,060,280 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

SCOTTISH EDUCATION.

PRIZE-GIVING OF BOMBAY SCHOOLS.

Lady Lamb distributed the prizes to the boys and girls of the Scottish Education Society's Schools, before a large gathering at the Town Hall last evening. The Hon. Mr. E. Carmichael presided.

Rev. Cameron read the report of the schools submitted to the Committee by Mr. Wilkinson, Principal of the school. That the schools were acquiring importance and popularity was shown from the fact that there was a considerable increase in the attendance at the Colaba School, and the John Connon School had become full, and the new Byculla School would provide accommodation for the Protestant School population resident in the north of the city. There were 283 pupils on the rolls at the beginning of the year, and the number rose to 300. The staff of the Colaba School had to be increased in consequence. It was hoped that the measures now being considered for the Amelioration of the position of the teachers generally, and of the junior teachers in particular, would materialise, and conduce to supplying a very pressing want for teachers.

The Government Inspector reported that the schools on the whole were most favourable.

The students of the schools had obtained the Macpherson Scholarship, a Government Scholarship, and two Government Junior Scholarships during the year. Former pupil's of the school were doing well in life.

The cadet company of the schools had had a fairly successful season. The proportion of extra efficients was most satisfactory —26 extra efficients to 2 efficients.

A large percentage of the members of the First Troop of the Bombay Boy Scouts was composed of smaller boys of the schools and there was great activity and enthusiasm among them. They had furnished a guard of honour to Lord Sydenham at the ceremony of unveiling the tablet at the new Byculla School. On Friday last they had lined the roads on the occasion of the arrival of Lord Willingdon and on the departure of Lord Sydenham.

The girls had tennis and Badminton at Byculla, and at the John Connon School badminton only. The boys of both Schools played the usual seasonal games, Cricket and Football and Hockey. At the new Byculla School there were excellent arrangements made for outdoor games.

The girls' clubs were doing splendid work under the management of Miss Dobson and the ladies of the University settlement.

The number of successes on various examinations were creditable, comparing other institutions for European education in this city and the students had passed with distinction. The results attained at the University Locals, Arts and other examinations were very satisfactory.

Rev. Cameron, in submitting the report thanked Mr. Wilkinson on behalf of the Committee, and said that the excellent work turned out by the students was mainly due to his self-sacrifice and hard work. In conclusion Mr. Cameron said that, viewing the sympathetic attitude of the Government of India in the matter of Anglo-Indian Education, there was every hope of improving the tone of education among the community. The children and elder girls then went through an excellent programme of music and songs, after which Lady Lamb distributed the prizes. Mr. Carmichael, in his speech which followed, congratulated the children on the excellent programme they had gone through and complimented Mr. Wilkinson and the staff on the good work they were doing. He said that each of the schools had earned a strong commendation from that very exacting critic, the European Inspector of Schools. The scholastic successes gained were very distinguished, the highest place among girls at the Matriculation examination and the highest place at the High School Examination for European Schools. It was perfectly justifiable to point to these facts as a proof of the thorough efficiency of the teaching in the schools.

Another interesting feature of the report was the progress made in High School classes at the Byculla School, which had been re-opened two years ago. That school would shortly be moved to the light and airy schoolhouse opened the other day by Lord Sydenham, a building which even in its unfinished state suggested a real bit of Scotland transplanted to Bombay. It would do so still more when it was filled with bright and cheery boys and girls, some strenuously tackling the day's work, others as strenuously striving to postpone doing it to a more favourable season. The schools were part and parcel of an educational system of which every Scotchman was proud and they could see that, like the Scotchman it flourished even when transplanted from its indiginous country to a foreign soil.

He had learned from the Principal that the girls of the schools who had won the badminton challenge shield year before last had not had the opportunity of taking part in the competition last year. He hoped that they would take part next time and win the shield.

He would call attention to one more point in the report of the principal. On the question of the development of the schools he was reminded of what a distinguished professor of the university of his native town had said with regard to the progress in that university. After alluding to the improvement that had taken place in the methods of teaching, in the relations between the professors and the students, and in other matters, the professor had concluded by saying, "Perhaps one of the most convincing proofs of the progress is the absence of the satisfied and contented professor. He has become as rare as the great auk." The same happy state of things prevailed in the Bombay Education Society There was evidently an absence of satisfied and contented teachers and of satisfied and contented members of the Committee.

In conclusion Mr. Carmichael said that the report continued a kindly reference to the old pupils and to the way in which they had kept in touch with their old Schools. This was a very valuable asset to any school. It helped to develop in the new comer a feeling of pride in the school and love for it. Imbued with that feeling as every scholar should be, boys and girls were careful to do nothing that would bring the school into discredit, and will strive to the utmost both at work and at games to uphold its name in a place of honour.

On behalf of Lady Lamb the speaker congratulated the winners and expressed the pleasure she had had in distributing prizes.

On the motion of Mr Robert Tay or cheers were proposed for Lady Lamb and Mr. Carmichael.

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations! Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

A MAN TALKS.

ON SUBJECTS INTERESTING TO WOMEN.

At the very end of the early spring season has cropped up once again, the old vexed question of people attending social entertainments without having received a written invitation. It was apropos of a harmless and evidently irresponsible person obtaining entrance to a ball in Mayfair on the plea that he was connected with Casano's band. The host thought he was an electrician come to look after the lighting arrangements, and so allowed him to stay for a time. When the state of things was realised, it was only after some difficulty that the intruder was ejected by the united efforts of the host, and M. Casano, who at length succeeded in handing the intruder over to the police outside. It was probably this incident which gave rise to another rumour, namely, that a young man of far higher social position had been tempted by curiosity or some other motive to attend balls without having received a formal invitation. There was a great fluttering in the dovecots in at least one house where a ball was in progress at the appearance of the supposed intruder, but I don't make out that anything definite was done at the time either by host or hostess.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

Of course, it is annoying to entertain an unbidden guest, but I think in most cases the wise course is for givers of the feast to do as this lady and gentleman did the other night, i.e., preserve a masterly inactivity. In so many cases mistakes are made, and then, when the supposed delinquent proves that he has been invited in due form, the host is apt to look extremely foolish. This was the case, I remembered, some years ago when a lady who has a noted weakness for people of high degree, saw a young man at her house whose face was unfamiliar and whose appearance was not especially aristocratic. Now it so happened that this gentleman is the eldest son of a Marquis, but his title is spelt quite differently to the way it is pronounced. Consequently, when the hostess asked for his name he gave it "pur at simple" in the way it is pronounced without any prefix or embellishment. So said, it did not sound very distinguished, and the lady, saying loftily she had invited no one with such a name to her house, begged him to withdraw. To this request he acceded willingly, saying at the same time that he would justify his presence at the earliest possible opportunity. This he did by sending his invitation before the hostess was up next morning. Sure enough it was a card sent out by herself in her own handwriting, headed "Earl of X——." And then the lady realised that Scottish titles are not always pronounced as one would suppose from their spelling. In another well-known instance an American host objected to the presence of a distinguished Admiral at one of his big entertainments on the score that the Admiral had received no invitation, and in the end must have for ever wished he had let things alone and had behaved as sensibly as did a host and hostess who, in more modern times, knew that a young man had come to their ball unbidden knew also, that it was to meet the object of his affections, whose parents did not then favour his suit, yet agreed to avoid a scene, which was the best conclusion they could possibly arrive at.

A MASTERLY INACTIVITY.

All this goes to prove that at the moment of discovering an unbidden guest in your house, it is much better to sit tight and say nothing, unless, of course, as might have been the case with the strange person who appeared at Lady Jessel's dance, there is a chance he may be there for a nefarious purpose. It is quite easy afterwards to convey to the uninvited one that he has taken a liberty which, if it is repeated, will lead to trouble. This can usually be done without much "genes through a relation or a third person. It saves anything like a "scene," while an entertainment is in progress, and the still more disagreeable possibility of oneself turning out to be in the wrong after all.

THE STRUGGLE OF THE CLUBS.

In spite of great efforts to bring the old Clubs into line with modern requirements which has, in many cases, resulted in the expenditure of large sums on structural and other improvements, I fancy many well-known institutions are still finding it hard to make both ends meet in these days of keen competition. I heard of a very fashionable Club the other day, where the expenditure in rates and taxes alone amounts to £1,100 a year, to which must be added a rent of £4,000. No profit at all is derived from the members' coffee-room, which barely pays its way, and the only chance of making anything by food and drink is on the ladies side of the Club, where a good deal of entertaining is done. Of course, in old days the Club cellars were a fruitful source of profit, but nowadays it is all the fashion to drink barley water and other non-alcoholic beverages, so that this source of income has almost disappeared. Provisions, too, are much higher in price not to mention the competition of restaurants, which grows keener every day. Altogether I don't fancy that Club committees have a very rosy outlook in many cases, while if there were to be a war, lasting for any time, and carried out on a large scale many of the service and fashionable Clubs would be in a really bad way, even worse done by than when so many members were fighting the Boers in South Africa, for the financial condition of most Clubs is by no means as flourishing now as was the case twelve years ago.

THE MINISTER "S'AMUSE."

A Clubman recently staying at Monte Carlo, tells me that Ministers, during their brief respite from the House of Commons, were very busy at the tables, and that a member of the Cabinet made some profitable "coups," while he was staying at "Monte." There certainly seems to be some curious affinity between gambling and politics, for from the days of Pitt and Fox down to our own, games of hazard have undoubtedly solaced great politicians in their hours of leisure. It is even said here in London, that our public men of to-day have been known to frequent other gaming tables not perhaps so well known, but much nearer home than those of Monte Carlo. An even more exciting experience in London, than at Monaco, for obvious reasons, I should say.—Algernon in the "Gentlewoman."

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E WORLD OF SPORT.

ATHLETIC TRAINING.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Mar. 21.

The Olympic movement has given a big fillip to all sports, and many youngsters are burning to emulate the doings of T. E. Meredith of the U. S. A., Arnold Jackson of England, and Hannes Kolehmainen of Finland. The schoolboy and novice is very apt to let his enthusiasm carry him away with the result that he over-does matters. Perhaps the best advice about training for youngsters is to let it alone until full bodily growth has been reached. This, of course, applies to serious training. Exercise is quite another matter, and walking, skipping, and cross-country running by strictly avoiding racing, will help everyone. Swedish exercises and breathing exercises should also be followed whilst the benefits of sun baths cannot be told too often.

As to diet, plain and wholesome food, with plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables must be the rule. Either very hot or very cold drinks should be avoided. Athletes of a spare build often benefit from drinking ale and stout, of course in moderation—say one pint daily. Moderation and regularity are golden rules and, of course, as much fresh air as possible.

Practice in the field event—jumping, short putting, hammer throwing, etc, can safely be indulged in, using impediments suitable to one's strength.

Coming to running. Pistol practise will not not harm a young lad, but he should refrain from racing, running out in training. Save up the energy for the race, and remember that it is better to be under trained than stale. The mind plays a big part in training, and advisers should keep their charges from talking and thinking too much on the topic of their coming race or event. Tactics can be discussed with coaches and sound judges, and a young athlete can learn much by watching champions in their races. The beginner must strive to acquire a proper style at the start. Once a bad style is got into, it is difficult to get out of it. In running, the body and head should be slightly inclined forward, the eyes being fixed on the track about ten yards ahead and not at the sky, as some runners do. The arms should hang quite straight at the sides. Body and arms must not be rigid and any clenching of the hands is so much waste of energy—the running being done with the feet and legs. In a word, remember that the body has to be carried and the more smoothly this is done, the easier the heart and lungs will be able to work. All the power and energy must be concentrated in the legs, the arms and body being virtually passengers. Remember, however, to incline the head and body, so that the balance is forward. The arms should assist the body to maintain correct poise and an easy carriage, but the less movement, the better. Young athletes should learn how to walk properly, as a slovenly style in walking will be harmful. Cultivate an upright carriage and a lively stride in ordinary walking and don't get into a slouching style. Some of these general hints, from an old timer, may be of use to beginners. The novice will also profit by seeking the advice of some old athlete who has "been through the mill." It may not always appeal to the youngster, but it is well to remember that experience is a good teacher.

OLYMPIC MATTERS.

The appointment of a British Olympic Finance Committee is the preliminary to an appeal to the public for funds. What steps will be taken to discover and develop talent by the Olympic Association is not yet known. The most probable course will be to leave each association—that is athletic, swimming, cycling, rowing, etc., to make its own plans, the Olympic authorities making grants to each.

There seems to be considerable opposition to the idea of securing an American trainer or coach to assist British athletes. The fact that the whole world has accepted the assistance of British coaches in various sports is ignored. British people have also gone abroad for teachers of painting, music and other arts.

It is doubtful if there is an Englishman, either amateur or professional, who has the necessary experience to teach our men how to put the shot and throw the hammer, discus and javelin. There are Irishmen who know how to jump, shot put and hammer throw, and plenty of Englishmen, who understand running from A to Z, but this is only part of the game.

KOLEHMAINEN'S DEFEAT.

The news of the defeat of Hannes Kolehmainen by W. J. Kramer in the two miles indoor championship of America surprised many English authorities. Of course the Finn may have been "off colour," or possibly he has not got quite enough speed for two miles. From what the writer saw of Kolehmainen at Stockholm, however, he is inclined to think the Finn capable of running 2 miles in 9 mins., 3 miles in 14 mins., and 10 miles in 50 mins. Kramer is evidently a much improved runner, as, even allowing that the conditions indoors are more favourable, 9 min. 19 4-5 secs. for 2 miles represents a very high class performance. The American distance-runner is improving and he may yet be just as formidable at 3 to 10 miles as he now is at the spirit and middle distance.

BOXING.

The value of aggressiveness was well illustrated at the National Sporting Club on Monday. If the match for the Championship of Ireland between Pte. Vogles of the Irish Guards and Packey Mahoney of Cork, the former was, by far, the more finished boxer. He often got in blows but they laked the force to hurt his rival. Mahoney was always boring in, and should have been warned for leaning on his rival. When the Cork man hit, he put power in the blows, and Vogles gradually grew weaker, so that he retired in the sixteenth round when fairly dazed.

Even more instructing was the bout between J. Harrison, the English middleweight champion, and Harry Lewis of America. The latter was nearly a stone (14 lbs.) lighter than the home man and also at a disadvantage on height. Harrison made good use of his left during the first round, but Lewis did not seem to mind the blows and was always trying to get to close quarters. He only struck about one blow to the four of Harrison, but he put every bit of his weight and strength into them. The contest was soon over, Lewis geting in a smashing left early in the second round, which did the business. Harrison staggered to his feet at the count of 7, but fell again, and though he regained his feet, a gentle left and right dropped him again. The referee signified enough, and Lewis picked up his rival, assisting him to the corner. Lewis might well be taken as a model by many home boxers. He does not waste his strength with fancy work for tapping. Once within distance, however, he hits with vim. English boxers are clever and plucky, but many lack aggressiveness (or "devil"). Occasionally a man is clever enough to stay through a contest and win on points, but the knowledge of him to hit hard is dying out. It would be a good thing if, in all important matches, the verdict was given as a draw in the event of both men being on their feet. This would lead to hard hitting as to gain the winner's end of the purse, a knock out would be necessary.

We have no details of the bout at New York, wherein Bomb. Billy Wells was knocked out by Gunboat Smith. Here, again, however, it seems to have been a case of a stiff puncher beating a clever boxer. Wells need not be discouraged, and if he does the right thing, he will again climb the ladder. He has science and pluck, but, as so often pointed out in these notes, is too kind, lacking "devil" or aggressiveness in the ring. He should now remain in America seeking matches with plenty of the lesser lights in the heavy weight world. He will meet with some more knock outs, but will also acquire the ability to hand out the winning punch himself.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The Rugby match between England and Scotland at Twickenham last Saturday was a grand one. The home side was sorely tried at the start, a high wind blowing the ball along the ground in such an awkward manner, that the men could not gather it. The English men soon asserted themselve however, and winning scrum after scrum, the becks were constantly busy. The passing was very accurate, but the "threes" stood too close together, with the result that when Coates or Lowe (on the wings) got the ball, they had such a long way to run to get round the opposing wing that other Scots had time to come to the assistance. Coates of Bath did some grand things and it was nothing unusual for him to run fifty yards and hand off two or three players. The Scotch full back, Wallace proved a big stumbling block, however, and as pointed out, there was generally time for others to come across. It was a run by Coates, which led up to the only try of the match, just before the interval. He handed on to Poulton, who dodged through a few more players and transferred to Brown of Oxford, who threw himself over the line. Lowe was nearly over for England in the second half and Southerland was checked when he looked like scoring for Scotland, the ball rolling over the line. The Englishmen had so much the better of the play that they ought to have scored three or four tries. They were also unlucky in having to play against a gale, the wind turning completely round at half time in the most extraordinary fashion. Scotland had the misfortune to have Lounden-Shand twist his knee at the interval and he was of little use afterwards. The win of England gave the wearers of the Rose the International Championship with 3 wins, Wales, 2 wins and 1 defeat, coming next, Scotland claiming 1 win to 2 defeats and Ireland bringing up the rear with three defeats.

SOCCER.

Scotland proved just a bit too clever for Ireland in the International at Belfast. Reid and Bennett scored for the visitors and McKnight got through for Ireland.

Another International was played at Bristol, on Monday, when the English team defeated Wales by the odd goal in seven. The winners were more superior than the score indicates, and it looks as though the front line knows the way to find the net. Only Crompton of the side beaten by Ireland was playing and such wholesale changes in the English side shows that the selectors recognised that strong measures, were necessary.

Another notable game on Monday was the Newcastle vs. Sunderland cup tie, this being the third meeting of the teams. Sunderland scored 3 goals without response and this on Newcastle's ground.

IN GENERAL.

A. Townsend of the Essex Beagles, who represented England in the last Olympic Games Marathon race, won the Kent A. C. 15 miles road race on Saturday, his time being 1 hour 24 mins. 59 secs.

Inman's win over A. F. Pesll in their heat of the B. and W. billiard tournament assured the scratch man of first prize.

The challenge round of the Army Singles Racquets Championship enabled Capt A. C. G. Luther to turn the tables on A. H. Muir, who defeated him last year. The Yorkshire Light Infantry man prevailed by 3 games to 2 (69 aces to 51) and so regained the honours.

The final of the Northern Lacrosse Flags Championship proved very one sided, Stockport beating Albert Park by 12 goals to 2.

Holland Park rink was the scene of the one-mile amateur roller skating championship. The track measured nine laps to the mile, and W. R. Bonley (Aldwich) who won covered the distance in 3 mins. 7 1-5 secs.

The inter Varsity chess match this week had an extraordinary result, Oxford winning six games and drawing the seventh.

It is announced that Tom Sullivan, the ex-champion sculler has accepted an offer to coach the Berliner Ruder Club and he will probably continue to instruct the Berlin oarsmen until after the 1916 Olympic Games.

Doust of Australia, who represented London in the return covered court lawn tennis matches against Paris, showed fine form against Gobert in the singles. He beat the French chack by 3 sets to 1, the scores being 6-3,6-2,5-7,9-7. Gore also scored over Deengis and Gobert, but in the end the Frenchmen won by 14 matches to 13.

The opening stages of the billiard championship match between Inman (holder) and Reece have proved very close. Inman gained a slight lead on the first day, but Reece went ahead the following afternoon. It was the holder who showed the way when the third day's play ended, and we are evidently going to see a close struggle.

CALCUTTA.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

attention to public health. Medical men are not so numerous in the Calcutta Corporation as in the Bombay Corporation, and the government never by any chance nominate an eminent member of the I.M.S. A professor from the Medical College is out of the question. In the last Corporation, the wards returned three doctors and the Government nominated two, one a private practitioner, the other the official Protector of Emigrants. It is not expected that the late Dr. Ghose's place will be filled by another doctor, so that expert representation of hygiene and public health will be reduced to four, one of whom is more a lawyer than a doctor. Against this there is a phalanx of twelve practising vakeels! Does it not put you in mind of Falstaff's famous bill? Here you have one explanation of the difficulties of the position of Health Officer. Instead of being supported in the Corporation by a steady hand of experts in the science of public health, he is badgered by a lot of attorneys. In the Health Special Committee, elected yesterday, in ten members three are doctors! Poor Dr. Craik.

Just a little story to wind up with, to show that a policeman's lot is not a happy one. At 1 a.m. on Thursday, Sir Frederick Holliday, who had not been in bed an hour, having been all over the town since the previous morning in search of the elusive anarchist, was pulled out to hear the complaint of an irate European who declared that he had been mobbed by a fierce crew of budmashes at the New Market. The Commissioner of Police listened as patiently he could and at the end of the yarn declared it was a summons case and the aggrieved party had better apply to the magistrate, when the court opened. "But I am going away in the City of London" angrily remonstrated the complainant. "I can't help that," said the Commissioner, who incontinently went back to bed. "I'll expose you" stormed our migrant as he was hurried out of the compound. At day light Sir Fredrick was awakened by a terrible rout among his menials. Somebody had stolen the Saheb's signboard from the gate. Remembering the episode of the night before, the Commissioner suspected his visitant and moved the court for a warrant The "City of London" was searched high and low, but neither the thief nor his booty was discovered. The C. I. D. which is sure that the anarchists were at the bottom of the disgraceful outrage is subscribing for a new shingle; but the Commissioner is not to be consoled.

LATER.

The signboard has just been found in the yard of a boarding house, whose proprietress was recently refused a liquor license by the P. C. The town is convulsed.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL, TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 9th April, 1913.

116. Prize Distribution.—The Annual Prize Distribution and dance, will be held in Town Hall, on Monday, the 14th April 1913 at 9-30 p.m.

Admission by tickets only.

Members of Corps are entitled to free Tickets of Admission for Two Ladies and one Gentleman. Extra tickets for a Gentleman or Lady Rs. 2 each.

Tickets can be obtained from Head Quarters.

Members are requested to take their tickets before 12 Noon on the 12th April, 1913.

All members should wear Uniform Mess Dress or Khaki and Forage Caps.

117 Gun-Practice No. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Malabar Battery at 4-30 p.m sharp on 19th April, 1913, and carry out Practice from the 10 inch H. P. Guns.

Dress :—Khaki with Helmets.

118. Arms return of—Members in possession of Arms, and Accoutrements are requested to return them to Head Quarters as early as possible, not later than 12th April, 1913.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

1. There will be a meeting of all Members of B. V. A. Cricket Club at Head-Quarters on Thursday 10th instant at 7 p.m.

2. There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee at 6-45 p.m., on Thursday, 10th April, 1913, at Headquarters.

Business :—To elect a Committee for the purpose of arranging for decoration, etc., at the Annual Prize distribution on Monday, 14th April.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COL. E. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 9th April, 1913.

240. Parade.—The Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade at Head-Quarters to day, Wednesday, the 9th instant, at 7-30 a.m. Dress—Mufti.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B.V.R.

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON ONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bom

SMALL-POX IN POONA.

DEATH OF A EUROPEAN LADY.

During the last three or four days an epidemic of small-pox has broken out in Poona. Several cases have been admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, while within the City Municipal limits on Saturday and Sunday here were thirteen cases and twelve deaths.

On Monday morning a European lady, Mrs. Bradley, wife of Mr. Bradley of the Government Photo zinco Works died in the Sassoon Hospital from Heomorrhagic small-pox, while late on Monday night it was reported that two children of an Anglo-Indian Magistrate at Wanowrie were suffering from the disease.

The "Poona Mail" believes that recently the authorities in Poona Cantonment have taken considerable measures to check the spread of the disease. Houses in which cases occur are disinfected, and in cases where it is not possible to give the patient a separate room, he or she is sent to the hospital. Unfortunately, outside of cantonments the local authorities have very little power. It seems that nobody is bound to report cases, and the same paper is informed that the daily return of cases compiled by the Poona City Health Officer is from information supplied by relatives of the dead and from such cases as find their way to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. This fact accounts for the apparently high proportion of deaths to cases. For example on Saturday the return was 3 cases 3 deaths. It is probable that if some system of compulsory reporting was in force, it would have read 15 cases : 3 deaths. Similarly, yesterday the return was 10 cases 9 deaths, figures out of all proportion to the actuals. In the suburbs, however, conditions, so far as supervision is concerned are much worse. There is no health officer; no health department and therefore, no means of discovering whether the disease is spreading or not. Here something should be done for the health and well-being of a large population is at stake.

PASSPORTS.

A Press Note says :—The Secretary of State for India has brought to the notice of the Government of India that it not infrequently happens that natives of India, students or others, who have proceeded to England desire to obtain passports to enable them to travel to foreign countries in which the possession of a passport is necessary or desirable, and that difficulty often arises from want of evidence to show that the applicant is a British subject and therefore entitled to a passport. Appeals for assistance are all so frequently addressed to His Lordship by destitute Indians who desire to return to their country and by students who, owing to embarrassed circumstances are unable to complete their course of education.

The Government of India have also received intimation from the British Legation at Tokyo that orders have been issued by the Educational Department of the Japanese Government to the effect that applications on the part of foreign students for admission to schools in Japan must be made through the Diplomatic or Consular Representatives of their country in Japan. It has been suggested to the Government of India that it would be a great convenience to His Majesty's Legation at Tokyo, if Indian students, who desire to prosecute their studies in Japan, were provided with recommendations from a recognised authority in India, as it is undesirable that applications should be made to the Japanese Educational Department without some guarantee as to the character and antecedents of the persons on whose behalf such applications are made.

The Governor-General in Council accordingly desires to make it known that Indian students and others visiting England and Indian students proceeding to Japan for their education should provide themselves, before their departure from India, with an authoritative certificate of identity signed by the head of the district (in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police) in the case of residents of British India and by the Political Officer in that of residents of Native States. For a student proceeding to England the certificate should be signed by the head of his last school or college and countersigned by the District Officer (in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police) or Political Officer, as the case may be.

It is believed also that the grant of such certificates of indentity would be of use to Indian gentlemen proceeding to America for the purpose of study or otherwise, and with the approval of the Secretary of State the Governor-General in Council desires to recommend such Indian gentlemen to obtain, before their departure from India, an authoritative certificate of identity signed by the officers mentioned above.

A MAHARATTA CHIEF'S MARRIAGE.

A correspondent writes:—"The marriage of Shrimant Balasahib Kagalker Sarjerao Ghatge, Chief of Kagal (Junior), with Miss Shakuntalabaisaheb, the grand-daughter of the late Rana Jang Bahadur of Nepal took place on Sunday the 30th ultimo, at Poona, with great pomp. Miss Shakuntalabaisaheb is the niece of his Highness Sayajirao Gaekwad and grand-daughter of the Princess of Tanjore on her mother's side. The bride was given away by his Highness and one of his Sardar's Shrimant Dadasaheb Mane supervised all the arrngements of the marriage ceremony on behalf of the bride's party. He was assisted in this work by Shrimant Sardar Vasantrao Dhaibhar, cousin of the bride. Shrimant Bhaushib Gaikwad and Mr. Ramchandra Rao Vandeker assisted on behalf of the bridegroom. Many of the high officials and sardars were present on the occasion and attended the Pansupari Durbar. The principal feature of the marriage is that it is has brought together the Mahrattas and Rajputs in close relationship. Of late, marriages between these sections of the Kshatriyas are very rare. The Gaikwads of Baroda were connected by marriage with the Rajput families of Kathiawad ond other places. The eldest sister of the bride is married to the brother of his Highness the Maharaja of Tehri, a Rajput Kshatriya. Shrimant Sayajirao is one of the greatest rulers India has ever produced and not only Baroda but the whole of India looks upon his Highness as the one man who is destined to shape a glorious future for India by infusing new life into all its institutions social, religious and moral. H. H. Sayajirao and the Chief of Kagal are to be congratulated on this happy event. We hope that the noble example set by his Highness will be followed by thoughtful members from these two most important communities of India."

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY

Usher's "Green Stripe" is Extra Old Scotch

The Whisky that will agree with you.

Sole Agents throughout India for the above and Usher's "Special Reserve" and "O. V. G."

Elphinstone Circle. BOMBAY.

Cutler Palmer & Co. The Wine Merchants of the East

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

GRANDE CHARTREUSE LIQUEURS—

Now made in Tarragona, Spain, and again shipped in the old shape bottles and under the labels here shown.

These Liqueurs are as delicious now as they were ——formerly—being made with the——

Same Plants, the Same Ingredients, according to the Same Secret Process as of old and by the Same Chartreux Monks who used to make them in France, previous to their ——expulsion.——

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

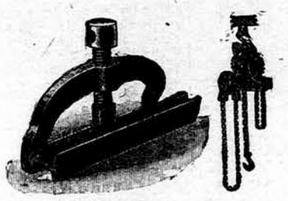
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

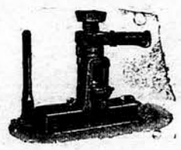
CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & Co, Agents in Pondichery.

YOUNGS, RYLAND STREET WORKS, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.



LIFTING AND HOISTING APPLIANCES.



WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 75

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

MAIL NOTES.

DEATH OF A SIOUX CHIEF.

The famous Indian Sioux chief, "Hollow-horn-bear" has died from pneumonia. For sixty-seven years the old chief defied death on the warpath. He attended the inauguration of President Wilson at Washington, and caught a chill during inclement weather. Born a pagan, Hollow-horn-bear died a Christian. His body has been sent West to be buried in the land of his fathers.

SMALLER HATS.

The manager of the Portsmouth Tramways has had posted on the windows of the cars and the electric standards, the following notice:—"The attention of lady passengers is drawn to the danger to other passengers and to the servants of the department through the practice of wearing hatpins with unprotected points." Now that fashion decrees that ladies' hats shall be smaller the long hatpin has more play, and some of the more ornate designs resemble miniature bayonets. Since the notices appeared, the manager states there has been a considerable increase in the sale of hatpins with protected points.

LOST TABLE MANNERS.

"What has become of men's table manners?" asks a lady correspondent of the London "Evening News," writing from a Torquay hotel. "I spend most of my life in hotels on the South Coast of England, and used to be accustomed to thoughtful attention from the men guests one met at table. But nowadays they sit self-absorbed and are startled by a request to pass something which the waiter has overlooked. One is subject to the same thing even in some private houses. The men guests do not mean to be discourteous. It is a habit of forgetfulness bred by club life."

CUP OF PRUSSIC ACID.

An actor, named Webb Darleigh, living at Cleveland-road, Barnes, was seen by his landlord, Mr. W. Thomson, pouring something into a cup. Asked what he was doing, Darleigh threw part of the contents, prussic acid, into the landlord's face, and swallowed the rest. Darleigh then went out, but collapsed almost immediately, and died after the arrival of a doctor. Mr. Thompson's right eye was destroyed, and his left eye was injured to such an extent that it is feared that he will become totally blind. Darleigh is said to have been depressed owing to lack of employment.

A FAT OLD EAGLE.

Vienna is perturbed about the double-headed eagle which surmounts the new War Ministry building on the Ringstrasse. The eagle, an immense bird in bronze, is a triumph of realism. It is stated that the model was an ancient obese eagle in Schonbrunn, an old inhabitant of the Imperial menagerie, which now has no object in life except eating. The sculptor evidently forgot that for the emblem of a nation of warriors a thinner eagle would have been more satisfactory; but it is probable that the eagle, with its two fat necks and its two heavy crops, will remain to preside over the fortunes of the Austrian Army.

MAID'S ALLEGED REVENGE.

Charged with wilfully setting fire to the house of Mrs. Carrick, her mistress, and with attempting to murder her by drowning, a domestic servant named Mabel Elsie White, of Crewkerne, Somerset, has been remanded in custody. It was stated that she was under notice to leave. One evening recently her mistress complained to her about being late. Next morning it was alleged she set fire to the house by pouring oil over the dining room. Mrs. Carrick went for help, and the girl then threw her into a millstream, with the result that she became dangerously ill. Dr. Colmer, of Yeovil, said there was a distinct danger of the immersion proving fatal.

EVICTION OF LORD DENMAN.

The Supreme Court of New South Wales has granted an injunction against the State Government in connection with the seizure of Government House, Sydney, and the "eviction" of the Governor-General of Australia, Lord Denman. The Court held that the property belonged to the Imperial Government, that it was dedicated specifically as the residence of his Majesty's representative, and that it was inalienable without the Imperial Government's consent. The Court declared that the New South Wales, Government was only the custodian of the residence on behalf of the Imperial Government, and not the owner.

"DOWN DUSTERS."

"Down dusters" is to follow the cry of "Down dishes" in the hotels and restaurants of London. Having brought to perfection, their organisation as far as the waiters and men cooks are concerned, the Amalgamated Union of Hotel Workers and the London Cooks' Union intend to organise the chambermaids and the rest of the women staffs, who, in many cases, work under conditions similar to those which have brought about the lightning strikes among the men. "We have women leaders out," said an official "and before long the chambermaids will be in a position to join us in our battles." In the meantime the lightning strikes continue with considerable success. The manager of the Queen's Hotel, Leicester-square, and the Restaurant des Gourmets in Lisle-street were visited in mail week, and a settlement quickly arrived at. The Jules Restaurant, Jermyn-street, however, refused to come to terms. A number of the staff left but not enough to disturb the dining arrangements.

ADRIENNE AUGARDE DEAD.

Miss Amy Augarde has received a cablegram, announcing the sudden death from appendicitis of her niece, Adrienne Augarde at Chicago, where she was playing. The decease lady was one of "The Little Michus" in the play of that name produced at Daly's Theatre, London. Miss Adrienne Augarde made her first appearance on the London stage at the Gaiety Theatre in 1903, as Dora in "The Toreador" and "The Linkman." She appeared in "The Duchess of Dantzic," and created the title-role in "Lady Madcap." Other productions with which she was associated were "See-See" and "The New Aladdin"; in 1907, she appeared as Lady Betty Noel in "Clancarty" and Lady Gwendoline Ashley in "The Sins of Society"; and in the following year Sir H. B. Tree engaged her to appear at Her Majesty's Theatre as Rosa Bud in "The Mystery of Edwin Drood." Following a music-hall tour, Miss Augarde took the leading role in "Peggy Machree" in the United States, and later she played the part of Daisy in the "Dollar Princess."

BRIEF AND PITHY.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

A correspondent who is in the insurance business (says a writer in the "Glasgow News") tells me that occasionally there are instances of clients refunding money as a matter of conscience.

He mentions the case, of a certain good lady who some time ago sent back to his company a sum of money, stating that her conscience would give her no rest until this was done. It seems that some years ago this lady had claimed on the company for loss owing to cinders falling from the grate and burning holes in the hearthrug.

In returning the money, the lady explained that on that occasion something had seemed to tell her to go into that particular room at that particular time, but she had deliberately resisted the impulse. Then when she did go later on, she found the damage done—and made her claim. It is good to hear in these days of a conscience so tender. It is with regret one records that the company did not tell the lady to keep the money for her honesty. It seems the only thing wanting to complete the picture. But insurance companies may yet develop a conscience almost as tender in time.

OH! MY DEAR SIR!

Mr. J. Forbes Robertson, at the O. P. Club, dinner last night, told a good story concerning the polite rejection of submitted plays. In a dilemna, he appealed to John Clayton, who gave him an example of how he had done it. He replied thus:—

My Dear Sir,—I have read your play. Oh! my dear sir!—Yours truly.

Mr. Forbes Robertson added that he had often told that story. Once he told it to a man who did not laugh. He was the man who had received the original letter.

LIVINGSTONE'S PORTRAIT.

Of the many portraits of Livingstone appearing at this centenary time, which best represent the great "pathfinder"? Apparently it was a face that changed. At the request of his publisher John Murray (says the "Daily Chronicle"), he once sat for his portrait to Henry Phillips, and, when the picture was finished he said to Mrs. Murray, "I don't much like it; it makes me look a great deal too stern. She replied I have seen your face look very much like that Dr. Livingstone." The last letter he ever wrote to Mr. Murray came from Central Africa a few weeks before his death. With a postscrip: "Please tell Mrs. Murray that I have seen my face for the first time for many months in Lake Tanganyika and it is very like the portrait."

ENGAGED AT FOURTEEN.

"I was married from Barnstaple," remarked Sir Francis Carruthers Gould at the Barumites in London dinner, "and, talk about being engaged at twenty-one why I was engaged at fourteen, and I have never regretted it. Besides, no question of breach of promise ever entered into my head!"

SILENT LAWYER.

Oddly enough for a lawyer, Sir W. Grant, Master of the Rolls, was a very silent man he was the most patient of judges. The story is well-known (says "Anecdotes of Bench and Bar") of his hearing an elaborate and lengthened argument, for two days, on the meaning of an Act of Parliament, and when the counsel finished simply saying "Gentlemen, the Act on which the pleading has been founded is repealed."

On one of his visits to Banff he rode out a few miles into the country, accompanied by some friends. The only observation that escaped from him was in passing a field of peas. "Very fine peas." Next day he rode out with the same friends, and was equally silent, but on passing the same spot he muttered: "And very finely podded, too."

HOME.

Bluteau, a young man who escaped from the Sante Prison, Paris, on Friday, by putting on a stoker's overalls and telling a warder to let him out as he was in a hurry; returned the same evening of his own accord (says the "Daily Mail").

"Let me in!" he said to the man at the gate. "I am at home here. I am Bluteau. Don't you remember me?" His mother, it appears, persuaded him to go back.

The authorities welcomed him like the Prodigal Son. As supper time was past they sent to a restaurant for a special meal for him.

SIR J. LYONS'S "FAG."

Not very long ago (writes Sir John Lyons in the "Stand Magazine',) I was going down Piccadilly when I felt I was being shadowed by some one. I looked round and saw a small boy following me closely and watching me. To ascertain what it was he wanted I turned sharply round upon him. Before I could speak the little nipper said to me: "Ain't you done with it yet, guv'nor? You'll be burning your moustache if you smoke it much longer." "What do you mean, my boy?" said I. "Well," said he, "my father is a cripple at home. He can't afford no tobacco, but, oh! he do love a smoke, and I've been follering you, sir, waiting for you to throw away the end of your cigar."

The little nipper was only nine years old, and he had walked the length of Piccadilly with the wistful yearing to obtain the fag-end of a cigar for his crippled father at home.

WEDDING AT LONAVLA.

All Saints' Church, Lonavla, was filled with a large congregation and decorated with flowers and palms for the recent marriage of Miss Constance Geddes, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Geddes of Lonavla, and Mr. Aubrey Boreham, Civil Engineer, employed on the Tata Hydro-Electric Scheme. The Rev. G. Colby officiated. The service was choral and the choir was composed of Boy Scouts, whose soprano voices were heard to advantage in "How welcome was the call." The bride, who was given away by her father, motored to the church and was attired in a gown of soft white charmeuse, draped with lace, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white roses. Her sister, Miss Mabel Geddes, who was bridesmaid, looked very becoming in a frock of white chiffon over white satin and a black hat trimmed with large white lancer plumes. Mr. Fred Huard was best man. After the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Geddes held a reception at their residence, and later the newly-united pair left for Jeevra where the bridegroom is stationed. The presents were numerous and handsome.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

The first of the March numbers of the "Revue des Deux Mondes" has appeared, and does not contain M. Firmin Roz's article on Mr. Arnold Bennett. It will be interesting, when it does come, not only because it will exibit the treatment of an English novelist who formed himself, on French models by a Frenchman who knows more of the contemporary English novel than any fellow-countryman of his time, but also because it will be the first of a series of studies which will ultimately make a companion volume to "Le Roman Anglais Contemporain." The English novel is so different in form and substance from its congener from across the Channel that it takes a good deal of understanding at the hands of a Frenchman, and one of the attractive features of M. Roz's book is that it makes one more attempt—successful or not—to distinguish between the two. Of course certain of the characteristic marks of a French novel early become clear to a habitual reader. It does not encourage literary allusions; it eliminates technical language and Latin quotations, and it does not try to "bring everything in." M. Roz's analysis, however, goes deeper, and he decides that the prototype of the English novel is the biography, so that it is ampler and looser in its structure, whereas the typical French novel seizes upon a crucial incident in a career and exhibits it in a framework rigorous, clear, and symmetrical, possibly determined by the fact that the first triumphs of literary art in France were won in the region of tragedy. This in respect of form; in respect of substance the English novel is more social and the French one more sociable. In other words, the latter isolates a group of persons, observes their interplay on one another and analyses the character of each, all in such a way that the final interest falls on the psychology of the individual. In the former the group is never detached from the great structure of society. Behind the individual looms up always an organised society which overshadows him and is greater than he. This distinction, vague when thus stated in general terms, M. Roz makes clear by detailing it, as he very happily does, in the case of Mr. Wells, Mr. Kipling, Mrs. Humphry Ward, and Mr. Hardy, and one may grant that it obtains with regard to the contemporary English novel—though he excepts Meredith,—but whether it would admit of being applied backward along the whole line of English realists to the author of "Robinson Crusoe" is doubtful. Mr. Bennett, however, is of our own day, and it will be worth noting how he falls to be treated by a critic who works under this ruling idea.

The fame of Burns in Scotland must be set down as one of the most extraordinary phenomena in literature, for it is not mere grateful sense of appreciation which waits upon every great literary-name which we usually denote by the word, put a passionate attachment to a personal memory which is almost universal among the Scottish people. That that attachment shows no signs of decay there is continual evidences. One is the recent suggestion that Edinburgh should do something better for the national poet then the "pepperbox" on the Calton Hill, and another is that a statue of him should be raised in the country town of Kincardineshire. The latter is the more interesting suggestion, both because it is local and spontaneous and because of the connection of the Burns family with the district. Burns himself, indeed, had little to do with the place. On his return from that Highland tour in which he indulged on the strength of the success of the Edinburgh edition of his poems, he passed through the Mearns and only made these jottings in his journal: "Near Stonhive [the local pronunciation of Stonehaven] the coast a good deal romantic—meet my relations—Robert Burns, writer, in Stonhive, one of those who love fun, a gill, and a punning joke, and have not a bad hear:—his wife a sweet, hospitable body, without any affectation of town breeding. Tuesday.—Breakfast with Mr. Burns." That is all. But the poet's father spent the first nineteen years of his life thereabouts, there are collateral members of the Burness connection in the district still and there is many a dead burness buried in the little country churchyards. Over the project the mystical word heredity has been breathed, and the thoughts are turned to the fact that in those neglected greaves under tombstones, moss-grown or scaling off so, that the inscriptions are hardly legible may lie the germs of those forces which developed themselves to such purpose in the heart of a member of the race born further south. Even those arguments may not be very strong ones in favour of a memorial, but when one consider that every Scottish town that respects itself either has or yearns to have a Burns memorial, they are so many more arguments than most of those towns can plead. The question of funds remains but in such casses the chain of Burns Clubs throughout the Empire, and even furth of it are wont to show that they exist not merely to drink annually to the immortal memory but to supplement local effort; and no doubt if the undertaking is vigorously initiated the old graves will soon be repaired and a bronze statue of the poet stand in the High Street of Stonehaven.

The success of "Where are you going to?" in America seems likely to equal that which it had in England. A trades paper recently devoted four of its advertising pages to commendatory excerpts from press notices, and repeated on every page the assertion that it was "selling at the rate of 1,000 copies a day." This success is due not to the fact, that although Miss Robins made her reputation on the stage and in fiction in England, she is herself an American, but probably rather that—far from the strife of tongues over the White Slave Traffic—the book is being estimated on its own merits as a story. The criticism, however, has not been uniform, and one reviewer has elicited a letter from the authoress part of which is worth quoting here, because it shows her solicitude for accuracy. Speaking of her critic she says: "Although the fact of any given incident in a story being true has little enough bearing on the artistic truth of the story, the incident to which he takes exception on the score of unlikelihood is not only true but appallingly close to the commonplace. I carried the story to a London magistrate for him to pink flaws in. He said: 'That is the precise tragedy which befel the daughters of an intimate friend of my wife's, only in that case neither of the two girls has been heard of since.' I took the story to various London police stations. No chief of police wasted a moment in doubting the facts—the most horrible of them were and old story."

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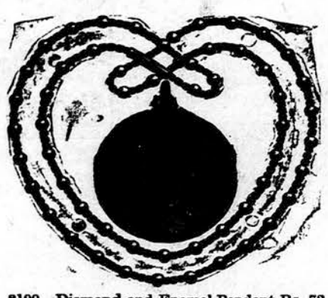

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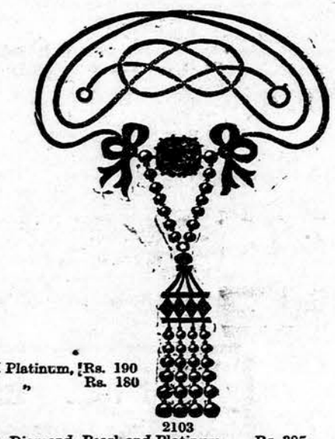

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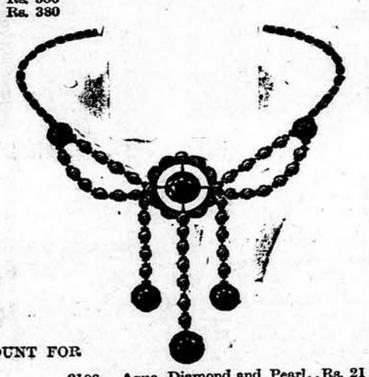

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